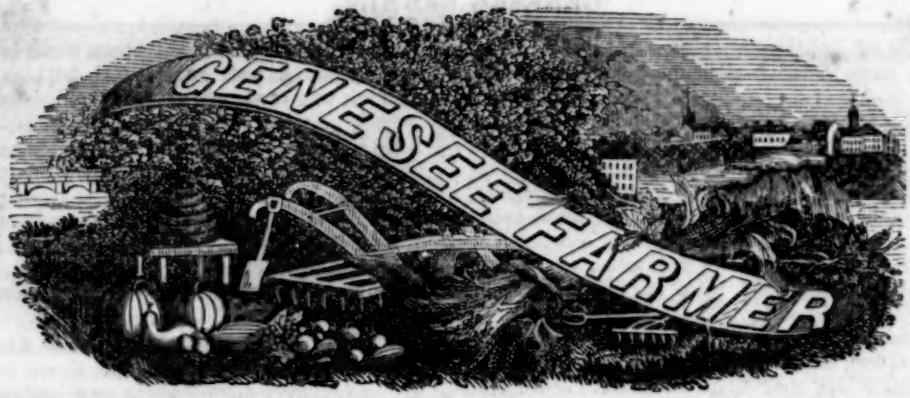

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THE GENESEE FARMER:

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D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.

P. BARRY, Conductor of the Horticultural Department.

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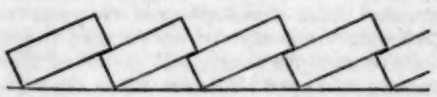
Conversations on Agriculture between a Father and Son.

PLOWING.

WE spent an evening not long since in company with a very intelligent practical and scientific farmer, who was discussing with his son the subject of *plowing*, which incidentally brought under review a variety of topics of great interest in the art of cultivating the soil. The son advocated the propriety of turning the earth raised by the plow, directly bottom upwards, so as to present a smooth and even surface when the work is done. It was urged that this method had the merit of killing all grass and weeds better than any other that can be adopted. The father thought differently, and drew with a pencil on a piece of paper, the following diagram in illustration of his views:



The father said that the above oblong blocks are intended to represent furrows 7 inches deep and 14 wide, lapping the edge of the one turned by the plow, on to that of the next furrow only two inches. By this process you expose to the decomposing and mellowing influence of the air, with its *oxygen* and *carbonic acid*, 50 inches of surface, to every inch in length of each furrow.

Son—I don't understand how that can happen, seeing that the furrow is only 14 inches wide.—Will you explain?

Father—Certainly. As each furrow laps but two inches on the upturned surface of the preceding one, it is plain that 12 inches of each sod will be exposed to the air. Then you have 7 inches more at the end of the furrow, being the depth to which the plow was driven, making 19 inches on the upper side. On the under side, you have 7 inches at the other end of the furrow, 12 on that which has been turned over, and 12 inches more on the bottom from which the sod or earth has been lifted. This gives a surface of 31 inches below, and altogether, a surface of 50 inches. If you do not count the laps anything, (and they are only two inches,) then, by plowing after my plan, you get three surfaces of 14 inches each, beside two of 7 inches each at the ends of the furrow, in the place of *one surface only*, of 14 inches, when you turn each furrow upside down.

S.—I concede that you get about three times as much surface exposed to the atmosphere by your system, as is attainable by mine. Nevertheless, you must admit, that on dry gravelly soils it is important to keep the earth as compact as possible. Under such circumstances, is not my plan better than yours?

F.—On loose sandy, or gravelly soils, the portion of earth raised by the plow will not hold together in the manner I have indicated. If it has turf and compactness enough to lie up at the angle, and in the manner I have spoken of, it will be better to have it so than otherwise. If the ground is too loose and porous at the time of seeding, the roller can be, and should be, applied.

S.—I see that you understand the subject of plowing much better than I do; and I should be happy to learn what the mere drawing of a plow through a field many times, and thus breaking

up its soil, *adds to it*, or *takes away from it*, so that crops should grow in the one case, and not in the other?

F.—This question strikes at the root of the art of culture, and can only be answered by calling to our assistance the light of modern science. That the thorough stirring of the soil to a considerable depth, either with plow, harrow, cultivator, spade, or hoe, is extremely beneficial to all cultivated plants, is a fact, which was settled thousands of years ago, and has ever since been verified, by all practice and experience.—Whether the earth be stirred with the naked fingers, with a clam-shell, a wooden stick, or an iron plow, of the most approved pattern, nothing is added to the soil directly by its cultivation. The important results that follow, are all purely chemical changes in the combinations of matter, a knowledge of which is of incalculable value to the practical farmar.

S.—What are the *changes* in the ingredients of the surface of the earth, which supply plants with much *additional food*, when the soil is well pulverized by the skilful use of rural implements?

F.—As a key to these mutations, you must ever bear in mind these two facts:

First—That no *undissolved*, earthy substance can enter the minute pores in the roots of plants to nourish them. All such solid food must be dissolved in water to be available. *Secondly*—that, when earthy substances like common salt, the salts of lime, potash, silica, &c., are dissolved, no mere filter like the soil, or a barrel of wood ashes put up to leach, can prevent *salt water* from running away from the roots of plants, and thus at once, depriving them of their proper nourishment, and robbing the soil of its fertilizing elements.

S.—Let me fully understand what you mean. Do you say that, all solid matter in the earth must be dissolved in water before it can pass through the very small tubes in plants; and when solids are dissolved, they are prone to pass with water deep into the subsoil, and into ditches, brooks, and ultimately into the ocean?

F.—Yes. The water that falls from the clouds in rain and snow, and passes no more than 12 or 15 inches into the surface of the earth, and then runs into creeks and rivers, takes with it in solution, some of the earthy salts used by cultivated plants in organising their living tissues. If a field be plowed and harrowed repeatedly, at short intervals, and nothing allowed to grow upon it, its cultivation will impoverish it, by increasing the solution, and the washing away of the mineral elements of all crops.

S.—What evidence have you that soluble salts like those in the dung and urine of animals, guano, and other fertilisers, pass with rain water through the surface soil, deep into the earth, and into brooks and ditches?

F.—Common salt applied to land at the rate of only three bushels per acre has been found in the water of ditches after a rain, that fell soon after the salt was sown, and harrowed in with seed wheat. Any soluble salt placed on a barrel filled with leached ashes, or soil, and then dissolved with water, will pass through the earth, and come out at the bottom like ley. Coloring matter, like that in the liquid, which flows from dung heaps, may be separated by a good filter; but the salt in brine cannot.

S.—What practical inference do you draw from the several facts which you have stated.

F.—First: That all soluble minerals like salt, ashes, lime, guano and stable manure, should be fed to living, hungry plants only in small and repeated doses, and as close to their mouths (spongioles in their roots,) as possible. Care must be taken not to have fertilizers too strong and concentrated. Secondly: That a sound judgment must be exercised in not commencing too soon to plow, harrow and otherwise stir the soil for a future wheat, corn, or other crop. To understand this important point in practical agriculture, one must be familiar with agricultural chemistry, the composition of soils, and the action of oxygen, carbonic acid, rains, frost, light, and heat, as modified by tillage, on the various substances that form all cultivated plants.

S.—What salts are most likely to be lacking in ordinary soils, which are needed to aid in forming the grain and root crops grown in the state of New York?

F.—They are the soluble salts of potash, soda, magnesia, and lime, being sulphates, phosphates, carbonates, silicates, and chlorides of those bases.

S.—What artificial compound will cheaply supply these mineral substances?

F.—Unleached wood ashes, lime, salt, plaster, and bones. Plants that have long tap roots like clover, aided by a little gypsum, lime, and wood ashes, together with deep plowing, can do much to fertilize a poor soil, by drawing many important minerals from a greater depth in the soil than the roots of wheat can penetrate. Of course such minerals in clover must be buried near the surface of the ground if they are to feed cereal plants.

Clearing Swamps and Marshes.—The winter is decidedly the best time to clear the brush and timber from the swamps and marshes, in order to let the sun in to dry up the water, and prepare the way for ditching, much of which may also be done now to advantage. Labor is cheap and plenty at this season of the year, and it is the duty of every one, who is able, to give employment to the needy, and get rid of those unsightly rookeries which are of no other use than to harbor the blackbirds that pull up the corn. These swamps are usually the richest land on the farm, and will pay the greatest interest of any when drained and cropped.

Culture of Indian Corn.

NO. II.

As a general rule, subject however to some exceptions, we believe that about 60 bushels of corn can be grown per acre, at a cheaper rate per bushel than either a larger or smaller quantity. If we were under the necessity of buying the land and raising 300 bushels per annum of this grain for 20 years, we should use for that purpose five acres, no more nor less, as a matter of simple economy. With good culture, our land should be fertile enough to yield 30 bushels per acre without manure of any kind. In that case it would be our study to solve the important problem how to add 30 bushels more per acre to our annual crop, at the least possible expense. To do this, we should commence by applying to our five acre lot, all the mineral elements which Nature uses to form corn plants, so far as to yield 45 bushels of grain per acre; calculating that about one-third of these minerals when dissolved, and ready to enter the roots of corn, would pass deep into the earth, or run off with the water, beyond the reach of the plants. Certain it is, that *soft* water falling from the clouds, becomes *hard* on leaching through the soil, and when evaporated, leaves in a white deposit, the same salts, or minerals found in the ash of corn plants and other vegetables.

Let us now inquire, what amount of earthy minerals are necessary to form not merely 45 bushels of corn, but the *straw*, or stems, leaves and cobs that must also be grown as a part of the crop? It is good corn that will give one pound of seed to three of straw. To make 45 bushels, at 56 lbs. per bushel, will require 2520 lbs. of *something*. Multiply this sum by three, to get the weight of stalks, cobs, &c., and you have it at 7560 lbs. On drying these products thoroughly as chemists dry plants for analysis, seed corn will lose 10 per cent. of water, and well cured stalks 25 per cent. Substract the loss by evaporation, and there will remain 5,670 lbs. of dry straw, and 2,268 lbs. of grain.

We stated in our last number, that Dr. Dana found 1.31 per cent, ash in corn; and that Prof. Shepard gives only 0.9 per cent. M. Theodore de Saussure finds as the average of his analysis of this grain 1 per cent., which, as a sum between those stated by the two American chemists, we shall adopt. This will give 22.68 lbs. ash in 45 bushels of corn. Although Saussure gives a much larger quantity of ash in the straw of maise than Dr. Sprengel, still, there is reason (which we will not now stop to consider) to believe, that the analysis of the former chemist are more trustworthy than those of the latter. In 1000 lbs. of dry maize straw, de Saussure finds 84 lbs of incombustible ash, which gives in 5670 lbs. corn stalks, 476.28 lbs. If we add the minerals found in the seed of this plant to those contained in its stems, leaves and cobs, the two will make within a small portion, just 500 lbs. to 45 bushels. According to Saussure, 51 per cent of the ash of corn is the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash, and soda. The other 49 per cent. is made up of sulphates and chlorides of the above named bases, 1 per cent. of silica, and a trace of iron.

In the ash obtained by burning maize straw, Saussure finds 14.70 per cent. phosphates; 4 per cent. sulphates and chlorides; 18 per cent. silica; 1 per cent carbonate of lime; and the notable quantity of 59 per cent. carbonate of potash (pearlash,) beside traces of iron and alumina.

Let us now sum up our mineral elements.

In the corn there are of phosphates	11.50	lbs.
" straw 14.70 per cent., "	66.70	"
Straw and seed carbonate potash	295.00	"
" " sulphates and chlorides,	30.00	"
" " oxide of iron, lime, alumina,	6.80	"
Silica,	90.00	"
	500,00	lbs.

It is worthy of remark, that the 90 lbs. of silica, (flint sand,) is truly a mineral acid, and combined, in the stems of corn and other plants with potash, soda, and lime. No part, probably, of the 295 lbs. potash exists in corn as a *carbonate*, but as a *neutral salt*, made so by the union of some vegetable acid, which is changed into carbonic acid, by the combustion of the plant. Some may be disposed to doubt as to the fact of there being so much pearlash in corn stalks and cobs. Those that are old enough to remember when saleratus was unknown, and pearlash was so scarce, that *cobash* had to be used as a substitute, will find less difficulty in believing the chemist. Does the reader inquire how many pounds of good hard wood ashes he must apply *in the hill and on it*, per acre, to yield 295 lbs of potash to the crop? 100 lbs. of ashes put up in a leach tub and washed (lixiviated or leached) will lose from 10 to 20 per cent. of their weight by solution. Good beech, maple, hickory, elm, and oak ashes placed in the soil, will probably yield in the course of three summer months 40 per cent. of their weight of soluble salts. According to this estimate, 1250 lbs. will furnish an acre of corn plants with 500 lbs. of the salts of potash, soda, magnesia, &c. But will 1250 lbs. of beech or oak ash, yield 78 lbs. of the *phosphates* of those alkaline bases? This is an important inquiry.

According to Dr. Sprengel, 100 lbs. of the ash of red beech contains 5.62 per cent. of phosphoric acid. If we allow this acid to be combined with bases in corn stalks, in the same proportion as exists in the bones of animals, (51½ base to 48½ acid,) then 100 lbs. of red beech ash, contain, within a fraction, 12 lbs. of the phosphates required by corn plants. This would give 150 lbs. in 1250 of beech ash. Allowing only 40 per cent of these 150 lbs. of phosphates (bone earth) to be available, the corn plants would get

only 60 lbs., while they would require 78 for their developement. The additional 18 lbs. of phosphates will be supplied in stable manure at a pretty cheap rate. 100 lbs. of *bones*, either ground or dissolved in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, will also supply the lacking phosphorus. Leached ashes will answer the purpose.

We should apply one half of the 1250 lbs. ashes in the hill at the time of planting, taking care to mix them with the earth, and the balance on the hill after the second hoeing. The first rain that fell would take the alkalies down among the roots of the plant just at the time and place most needed. Without going into all the minutia, let us assume that we have grown and harvested, by cutting at the roots, 60 bushels of corn per acre. Can we not raise our second and third crops, cheaper than we did the first? If you will allow us to save all the manure made from the corn stalks and cobs, we will raise the second, and all subsequent crops much cheaper, and you may carry the corn to England in any shape you please. But before we consider the best method of saving manure, we must investigate at some length in another article, the source from which corn, wheat and other cereals, derive their organized elements.

When you half give away, or waste your house ashes, please remember, practical farmer, that without *potash*, you can raise neither corn nor potatoes, nor wheat, nor grass, nor any other good crop.

Agricultural and Commercial Statistics.

NO. II.

PRICE of Flour in New York for 23 years, as the record has been kept by Mr. Heywood, Esq., President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, on the first Wednesday in January and July of each year.

Year.	*January.*	*July.*
1823,	$6,62½	$7,25
1824,	6,25	5,87½
1825,	5,25	5,25
1826,	5,25	4,75
1827,	5,12½	4,50
1828,	5,25	4,62½
1829,	8,37½	5,87½
1830,	5,12½	4,87½
1831,	5,75	5,37½
1832,	6,37½	5,75
1833,	6,00	5,87½
1834,	5,50	4,87½
1835,	5,12½	6,62½
1836,	7,25	7,12½
1837,	10,12½	9,75
1838,	8,75	7,25
1839,	8,87½	6,31¼
1840,	5,87½	4,62½
1841,	4,93¾	5,37½
1842,	5,87½	5,93¾
1843,	4,56¼	5,62½
1844,	4,62½	4,31¼
1845,	4,68	4,62½

Flour, Pork, Live Hogs, Lard and Bacon, Butter and Cheese, exported from the United States in 24 years:

Years.	*Flour.*	*Pork, Hogs, Lard, Bacon.*	*Butter & Cheese.*
1821,	$4,298,043	$1,354,116	$190,237
1822,	5,103,482	1,359,899	221,041
1823,	4,962,873	1,291,322	192,778
1824,	5,759,176	1,489,051	204,205
1825,	4,212,127	1,832,679	247,787
1826,	4,121,466	1,892,429	207,765
1827,	4,434,881	1,555,693	184,049
1828,	4,283,669	1,495,830	176,354
1829,	5,000,023	1,493,629	176,205
1830,	6,132,129	1,315,245	142,370
1831,	10,461,726	1,501,644	264,796
1832,	4,974,121	1,923,196	290,820
1833,	5,642,692	2,151,583	258,452
1834,	4,560,379	1,796,001	190,099
1835,	4,394,777	1,776,332	164,809
1836,	3,572,599	1,383,344	114,033
1837,	2,987,269	1,299,796	96,176
1838,	3,603,299	1,312,346	148,191
1839,	6,925,170	1,177,239	127,550
1840,	10,143,615	1,894,894	210,749
1841,	7,759,646	2,621,537	504,815
1842,	7,375,356	2,629,403	388,185
1843, 9 mo.	3,763,073	2,120,020	508,968
1844,	6,759,483	3,236,479	758,829

Statement of the value of all the property which cleared from, and came to the Hudson on the Canals in the years 1844 and 1845:

	1844.	1845.
Arrived,	$34,640,446	$45,452,301
Cleared,	53,142,403	55,453,998
	$87,782,849	$100,906,298
Excess in 1845 over 1844,		$13,123,449

Statement of all the property which came to Hudson river on the Canals, in 1845, with the quantity and estimated value of each article, in Albany and Troy:

THE FOREST.		
Furs and peltry	708,749 lbs.	$873,436
Boards and scantling	237,924,666 ft.	4,044,720
Shingles	72,120 M.	234,390
Timber	2,492,668 ft.	498,534
Staves	139,754,800 lbs.	628,898
Wood	17,696 cords.	86,258
Ashes	69,668 brls.	1,393,360
Total value,		$7,759,596
AGRICULTURE.		
Pork	45,153 brls.	$571,637
Beef	67,699 "	507,743
Bacon	1,631,700 lbs.	118,299
Cheese	27,542,861 "	1,921,000
Butter	21,825,455 "	3,055,564
Lard	3,064,800 "	245,184
Wool	9,504,039 "	2,946,252
Hides	293,009 "	36,627
Flour	2,517,250 brls.	14,021,081
Wheat	1,620,033 bush.	1,941,869
Rye	157,438 "	111,002
Corn	35,803 "	21,479
Barley	1,137,917 "	671,371
Other grains	1,294,609 "	491,951
Bran and ship stuffs	1,067,665 "	160,150
Peas and Beans	66,175 "	70,145
Potatoes	145,569 "	58,076
Dried fruit	360,966 "	32,477
Cotton	66,800 lbs.	5,177
Tobacco	670,900 "	30,508
Clover and grass seed	3,161,200 "	221,284
Flax seed	8,303,960 "	166,079
Hops	874,300 "	157,356
Total value,		$27,612,291
MANUFACTURES.		
Domestic spirits	1,588,601 gall.	$444,809
Leather	15,363,925 lbs.	2,765,508

Furniture	2,561,624	"	256,162
Bar and pig lead	223,500	"	8,940
Pig iron	3,031,218	"	140,546
Iron ware	4,665,388	"	186,615
Domestic woolens	1,407,529	lbs.	1,900,029
" cottons	1,879,446	"	582,628
Salt	172,968	brls.	147,023
Total value,			$6,432,259
Merchandize	505,708	lbs	88,497

OTHER ARTICLES.

Stone, lime and clay	55,344,593	lbs.	$83,016
Gypsum	12,263,800	"	27,656
Mineral coal	47,798,300	"	119,496
Sundries	83,237,259	"	3,329,190
Total value,			$3,559,658

AGGREGATES.

Forest	607,930	tons.	$7,759,596
Agriculture	447,627	"	27,612,291
Manufactures	49,512	"	6,432,259
Merchandize	253	"	88,497
Other articles	99,321	"	3,559,658
Total,	1,204,943		45,452,301

Statement of property cleared from the Hudson river on all the Canals in 1844 and 1845, value of such property, Tolls and number of Boats cleared:

	1844.	1845.
Boats cleared	19,393	20,049
Tons	208,699	224,013
Value	$53,142,403	$55,453,998
Tolls	682,068	727,482

Vegetable Food coming from other States into New York, showing an increase of 300 per cent. in six years:

	Buffalo and Black Rock. *Tons.*	*Oswego.* *Tons.*	*Whitehall.* *Tons.*	*Total.* *Tons.*
1838,	58,907	10,255	3,460	72,622
1839,	72,264	16,107	3,918	92,309
1840,	111,533	16,395	3,574	131,302
1841,	138,036	18,762	2,921	159,719
1842,	145,096	24,188	3,376	172,650
1843,	166,327	23,025	4,588	193,940
1844,	165,761	48,128	6,457	220,346

The total arrivals at tide-water in 1844 were 331,859 tons, showing that the arrivals from without the State at the three places above named, are equal to *two-thirds* of the whole that reach Tide-Water.

The Farmer's Club.

At a meeting of the Farmer's Club of Yates County, held in the village of Penn-Yan on the 2d day of Jan. 1846, the following resolutions after being discussed, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we believe the Farmers of Western New York, as well as the State at large, would be greatly benefited, if the Rail Road Companies between Albany and Buffalo, were authorized or compelled to transport, free from toll, live Stock and fresh provisions, including the products of the dairy, during both summer and winter; and that we also believe, that said companies should be compelled to transport the same at reasonable rates.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That our Senator and member of Assembly be requested to call the attention of the Legislature, to this important subject at the present session.

Resolved. That the names of the Officers of the Club, be appended to these resolutions, and they be sent to our Representatives. A. BIGELOW, *Sec'y*.

REMARKS.—We entirely concur with our Yates county friends in the opinions above expressed, although we have little hope that the Legislature will abate the tolls on the articles named. If every town west of Utica had an efficient Farmer's Club to petition the law-making power, the object could be attained at once.—But so long as the tillers of the soil will not act together, nor associate to advance their common interests, they can expect nothing truly beneficial and important from the isolated efforts of a few public spirited farmers. The whole framework of civilized society with all its advantages, is but a system of *organization*—of united effort to accomplish certain purposes. It is passing strange that American agriculturists should be so unwilling to form, and maintain Agricultural Associations. If a farmer in Western New York, a tax paying citizen, wishes to send 1000 lbs. of oats, potatoes, or apples by canal to tide-water, he is compelled to pay just four times as much toll per. mile as the man in Ohio or Pennsylvania, who sends 1000 lbs. of mineral coal through the canal. It is thus that New York improvements, paid for in part by a direct tax, can be used by the citizens of other States for transporting their cheap, weighty articles, like coal, lead, and salt, while the State will not permit Western New York farmers to send any of their coarse agricultural staples through the same channels. The State authorities are not to blame for this condition of things. The farmers as a body have not asked for the privilege of using the canals and rail-roads of this State for sending potatoes, oats, hay, fat animals, and the like, to market, on the lowest practicable terms. Surely, if a thing is not worth asking for, it is hardly worth any one's while to force it upon others.

It is from no feeling of selfishness that we assert, that the farmers of Western New York greatly need a Journal, devoted to their especial interests, and wholly independent of all political parties, which shall discuss some other things beside the mere details of agriculture. If men will not look after their own public, as well as private interests, in matters of legislation, have they a right to expect others to be more careful of their prosperity, in this selfish world, than they themselves are? We are anxious for the co-operation of all who are willing to aid in building up the farmers of our own empire State, without doing the least injury to any other class in the community. Who does not know that when the tillers of the earth prosper, all other classes participate, in an equal degree?

FINE PICKLE FOR MEAT.—Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, each five pounds; sulphate, potash one lb.; pimento, (bruised) five ounces; black pepper, (bruised) three ounces; nutmegs, (rasped) one ounce; boiling water, five gallons. Mix. This not only imparts a fine red color to the meat, but also gives it a most delicious flavor.

To Correspondents.

The views of our correspondent at Pavillion Centre, in regard to the influence of the Moon on the circulating fluids in plants, and his idea of "valves" in their sap vessels, are ingenious, but not according to the received notions of physiologists at this time. Irrespective of the "Moon" and "valves," his practice of plowing up Canada Thistles, once a month, most thoroughly, is worthy of general adoption.

Our Brunswick, (Ohio,) Correspondent is informed that, for low moist land, the "White Flat Norfolk" Turnip is regarded as the best; for high dry ground the Globed-shaped Red Turnip, sown in July, one pound of seed per acre. To be had at the Rochester Seed Store.

Dr. Lee—*Sir:* The Farmer's Club of Yates County, lately formed, have directed me, as their Secretary, to write you their request, that you would, by letter, give a catalogue of those books, which, in your mind, are best calculated to instruct them.

We dislike to consume your time for our special benefit, but knowing that you have been critically and zealously engaged in the study of Agriculture, we preferred to write you. We wish to get up a library sufficiently extensive for 50 or 100 farmers, and such a one as will be most beneficial to them. By giving such catalogue you will gratify, and be of great service to the members of the Club.

Artemas Bigelow, *Sec'y.*

Penn Yan, N. Y. Dec. 30, 1845.

ANSWER.

We have received a number of Letters similar in purport to the above, and as we like to kill several birds at one shot, we reply to all through the Farmer.

The best works extant, of a general and comprehensive character, are Boussingault's Rural Economy,—Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry,—Von Thaer's Principles of Agriculture, (published in the Farmers Library, Greeley & McElrath,)—Liebig's Writings,—Low's Practical Agriculture,—Stephen's Book of the Farm,—and Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Gardening. On special subjects:—Morell's American Shepherd,—Downing's Works,—Dr. Harris' Entomology,—Hitchcock's Geology,—Bement's Poulterer's Companion,—all the Agricultural Periodicals published in this State,—the London Farmer's Magazine,—and the Transaction of the Highland Agricultural Society, (Scotland.)

Loudon's is an expensive work, although one of sterling value. There are some errors in the Tables of the analysis of Wheat in Johnston's Chemistry, as copied from Dr. Sprengel, which have misled the Editors of the American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Science, and some others. These errors we shall take an early opportunity to point out. Notwithstanding a few signal defects, the Lectures of Professor Johnston can be studied with great benefit by every practical tiller of the earth.

There is one Book, that we have not named. which is of more importance than all the others, It is the Volume of Nature—a work written by the Creator, and published in all the languages spoken by the race of beings that both *see* and *feel* their just accountability to the God that made them. Although this Volume can not be placed in your little libraries, nor can it be purchased by the combined wealth of a thousand worlds, yet all may study it with infinite profit. While we pay a respectful deference to the opinions of men, as published in books, we should ever have an eye, and a thought keenly perceptive of Nature's process for changing crumbling rocks, air and water into good bread, milk, meat, and material for clothing. The science of Agriculture should be studied for its benign influence on the moral faculties of man. The mind that habitually contemplates the infinite wisdom and goodness displayed in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, can hardly let itself down to the practice of vice, the indulgence of avarice, or to the rule of any groveling passion.

Sincerely do we hope that these worthy examples will be followed by others. We want to see a little more intellectual, and *professional* pride among practical farmers. Two thirds of the electors in New York, and perhaps three-quarters, are agriculturalists. What proportion think you, of this class, will be chosen to amend the Constitution next April? Who among the opponents of "book farming" and "book knowledge" will be honored with a seat in the Convention?

For the Genesee Farmer.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to remind you of the promise you gave me, in relation to the time of sowing salt, and the quantity to be sown.—Are beans a profitable field crop?—and what kinds are the best? Can they be procured in your city, and what price? G. D.

Remarks.—Beans are a profitoble crop. The small white variety sell at the highest price per bushel, although they do not yield so largely as some other kinds. Beans are worth in the market, as brought in, $1 per bushel. Retailed from shops at $1.25.

In regard to the use of salt as a fertilizer, from 3 to 5 bushels may be sown. Unlike gypsum, ashes, and barn-yard manure, salt will *all* dissolve at once, and hence will last in the soil but a short time. We prefer to apply 1½ bushels early in the spring, as soon as the snow is off, and an equal quantity in four weeks thereafter, sown broad cast like plaster, with which we should mix it. We have a little apprehension

that some of the particles of salt might fall on the centre of wheat plants, lodge, and when dissolved injure this tender vegetable. One could easily scatter a few handsfull, in the usual way of sowing, wait a few days, and then satisfy himself whether it would do to sow salt over a larger surface. We have never heard of any injury, but in all experiments, due care should be used to avoid loss in any way.

The fertilizers which promise the greatest benefit to the practical farmers of this State are *salt*, gypsum, lime, wood ashes, and charcoal. To render salt and gypsum more available, the duty should be taken off from salt and the canal tolls reduced to a mere nominal sum on both salt and plaster. The State should charge just duty enough on salt to pay for inspection and superintendence. The idea of deriving a public revenue by a direct tax on the salt eaten by a poor man's cow, is precisely of a piece with a direct tax on her milk, eaten by his children. The rich man, worth $100,000, uses perhaps 20 lbs. of salt a year; while the comparatively poor farmer, with 30 head of cattle and 100 sheep, will consume forty times as much. If the State needs the $200,000 which it gets—more or less—from salt duties, there is a fair way to collect the money by an equitable tax on the whole property of its inhabitants.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—In these times of temperance reform the question is frequently asked, "if you stop distilling, what will you do with your coarse grain?" In answer to this, I would say you had better feed it out to your stock of various kinds. I believe it would be more profitable for our farmers so to do, than to take it to the stills at the highest market price; and surely more farmer-like. As it was a few years ago with apples, most of our farmers would cart their apples to the distillery, and get 3 or 4 cents per bushel, or a gallon for 6 bushels—and thought they were doing pretty well; but people have found out lately that apples are worth at least one shilling a bushel to feed out to any thing, and all kinds of stock or poultry will fatten on them without the trouble of gathering them. So you see we were paying 75 cents per gallon for the *critter*, of no value, besides gathering them, &c. I fed most of my coarse grain to my stock, and what I gave my sheep was worth one dollar per bushel in the increase of fleece and carcass; and for my oats and apples my poultry gave me more than fifty cents per bushel. I was not like two of my neighbor farmers, who, when the distiller offered up fifty cents for corn a year ago, took their crops to him at that price and then lost more in value of their stock for the want of it than they got for all their grain. Such farmers, Mr. Editor, I think do not work it in the most profitable way, and I should like to read your opinion on this subject in the next number of the Farmer.

REMARKS.—We have long been aware of the fact, that apples can be profitably grown to feed, not only animals of the genus *homo*, but those domesticated for the use of man. With regard to selling grain for the manufacture of whiskey, or alcohol, for consumption in the arts, it is purely a moral question, which each person must decide according to his own conscience.

A Small Farm with a Great Farmer.

WE copy the following paragraph from the Report of the Committee on Farms, made for the year 1845, as introductory to a short note from a public benefactor—a man who has practically demonstrated the way to be rich in rural comforts, and independent, with a large family, on 20 acres of land:

"To Martin Smith of Wheatland, the individual who with only 20 acres of land, has sustained and brought up a family of 13 children—had money on hand to assist his *poor neighbors* who had 200 acres of land; and who by his indomitable industry, good management and perseverance, has been enabled to hold on to his grain crop 3 years, waiting for a market—a diploma framed and glazed.

L. B. LANGWORTHY,
J. H. ROBINSON,
ROMANTA HART,
ELISHA HARMON,
T. H. HYATT,
JAS. P. FOGG,
} Committee."

For the Genesee Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—I have long since felt it my duty to express my warmest thanks to Mr. WILLIAM GARBUTT, for the very high compliments he has paid our Family, through the GENESEE FARMER, as being a family of industrious habits, and trying to get a living as we are commanded by a high authority—that is, by the sweat of the brow.

We are again under renewed obligations to the same gentleman for his inviting, and accompanying the Committee on Farms to our house, and for the excuses we hope he made, for the slovenly appearance of our place. Our thanks are also due to the other gentlemen of the Committee, for their call and their friendly feelings. I believe their visit did me more good than all the tonics I had taken for many a day, for they were all warm hearted and friendly. They noticed some things that were not as they should be, in a very pleasant and friendly way, and we hope we shall be able to put them to rights, by and by. My warm thanks are due to the Committee for their complimenting us so warmly for good management, and for helping our neighbors, (which, by the by, was no benefit to us, though we did our duty,) and for the unmerited premium the Committee has seen fit to give us, we shall accept of it, with many thanks, and much pleasure. We shall keep it safe, and in some conspicuous place, to remind us of our friends that we have seen. Although we have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, should it please an all wise Providence to restore to me

my health again, so that I may again have the pleasure of tilling the soil, I shall strive to deserve my next premium.

In noticing the many volumes that are distributed among Farmers, we have every reason to believe that light and knowledge are increasing, and we feel anxious for a share of it. I once heard a man ask another if he did not know enough about Farming without taking that paper, (pointing to the Genesee Farmer,) he held in his hand. He replied that he did not, and said a good deal more about the want of knowledge. This was some ten years ago, I should think, and I am sorry to say that the man that knew enough, I fear does not know as much now, for he has lost in property pretty seriously. We do not believe this was because he did not take that paper, but because he learned the trade too soon. As for the man that took the paper, we believe he takes it yet, and has held his own very well.

Martin Smith.

Wheatland, Dec. 24, 1845.

The West is Coming.

To give our readers some idea of the increase of business on the Upper Lakes, growing out of the surplus products of the West, we copy from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser its list of new craft constructed and placed in commisson in the year 1845.

Number, tonnage and estimated cost of new vessels built in 1845, from this city westward to Chicago:

Name.	*Class.*	*Tons.*	*Where built.*	*Cost.*
Niagara,	ste'r,	1075	Buffalo,	$95,000
Oregon,	"	781	Newport, Mich.,	55,000
Boston,	"	775	Detroit, "	55,000
Superior,	"	567	Perrysburgh, O.,	45,000
Troy,	"	547	Maumee City, O.,	40,000
London,	"	456	Chippewa, C. W.,	46,000
Helen Strong,	"	253	Monroe, Mich.,	22,000
John Owen,	"	250	Truago, "	20,000
Romeo,	"	180	Detroit, "	12,000
Enterprise,	"	100	Green Bay, W. T.,	8,000
Empire, 2d,	"	100	Grand Rapids, Mich.,	8,000
Algomah,	"	100	St. Joseph river, "	8,000
Pilot,	"	80	Union City, "	5,000
Princeton,	prop'r,	456	Perrysburgh, O.,	40,000
Oregon,	"	313	Cleveland, O.,	18,000
Phœnix,	"	305	"	22,000
Detroit,	"	290	Detroit, Mich.,	15,000
Odd Fellow,	brig,	225	Cleveland, O.,	9,000
Enterprise,	"	207	Grand Rapids, Mich.,	8,000
Wing-and-Wing,	schr,	228	Cleveland, O.,	9,000
Magnolia,	"	200	Charleston, O.,	8,000
Scotland,	"	200	Perrysburgh, O.,	8,000
J. Y. Scammon,	"	194	Chicago, Ill.,	8,000
Napoleon,	"	195	Sault Ste. Marie,	8,000
Freeman,	"	190	Charleston, O.,	7,500
Eagle,	"	180	Sandusky, O.,	7,000
Bonesteel,	"	150	Milwaukie, W. T.,	6,000
Sheppardson,	"	130	"	5,000
Rockwell,	"	120	"	5,000
E. Henderson,	"	110	"	4,500
Rainbow,	"	117	Sheboygan, "	4,000
C. Howard,	"	103	Huron, O.,	4,000
J. Irwin,	"	101	Cleveland, O.,	4,000
Avenger,	"	78	Cottersville, Mich.,	3,000
Flying Dutchman,	"	74	Madison, O.,	3,000
Cadet,	"	72	Cleveland, O.,	3,500
W. A. Adair,	"	61	"	3,000
Elbe,	"	57	"	3,000
Planet,	"	25	"	3,000
Albany,	"	148	Raised and re-rigged,	2,500
Pilot,	"	50	Milwaukie, W. T.,	2,500
Mary Anne,	"	50	"	1,000
Marinda,	"	60	Lexington, Mich.,	3,000
Sparrow,	"	50	China, "	2,500
Big B,	"	60	Eighteen mile creek,	2,500
Hard Times,	"	45		1,500
Friendship,	sloop,	45	Sheboygan, W. T.,	2,000
Buffalo,	"	30	New Buffalo, Mich.,	1,000
Total, 48 vessels,		10,207		$659,000

If we mistake not, the following additional particulars, in relation to this year's business, which is just beginning to develop itself, will be read with interest by Western New York Farmers:

ESTIMATED COST OF TWO BOATS.

	Niagara. 1,075 *tons.*	*Boston or Oregon,* 780 *tons.*
Hull,	$30,000	$22,000
Engine,	32,000	14,000
Fixtures,	5,000	2,000
Joiners,	8,000	6,000
Painting,	3,500	2,500
Upholstery,	3,000	2,000
Furniture,	4,000	2,000
Anchors, chains, cables, boats, sails, blocks, cutlery, lamps, cooking utensils, table linen, &c., &c.,	9,500	4,500
Total,	$95,000	$55,000

Of some sixty steamers now owned on the lake, there are required for the several lines, when the consolidation exists, about thirty boats. There are also used, at the same time, some ten more small boats, between intermediate ports, for towing, &c., to which we also add the London and four others, belonging to and owned in Canada. There are also fourteen propellers, and ten more to be added on the opening of navigation in the spring, with fifty brigs and two hundred and seventy schooners known to be in commission, giving the annexed summary of lake tonnage:

		Tons.	*Value.*
Steamers,	60	21,500	$1,500,000
Propellers,	20	6,000	350,000
Brigs,	50	11,000	2,200,000
Schooners,	270	42,000	
Total,	400	80,000	$4,050,000

In this we enumerate the seven Oswego Propellers, and such sail craft belonging to lake Ontario only as we know participates in the business of the upper lakes.

On the Stocks.—The desire to invest farther capital in vessels is seen in the number of new craft now on the stocks at various places throughout the whole range of the lakes. At this early day, we hear of the following to be rapidly pushed toward completion:

At this port, a steamer of 750 tons, for Mr. Reed, the iron steamer Dallas, of 370 tons, for government, and three propellers of large size.

At Chippewa, C. W., a large steamer.

At Euclid, O., a brig of 290 tons.

At Conneaut, O., a brig of 300 tons.

At Cleveland, O., a steamer of 700 tons, three propellers of 350 tons each, a brig of 280 tons, a schooner of 230 tons, and another of 70 tons—all to be out early.

At Charleston, O., a steamer of 800 tons, a propeller of 350 tons, and a schooner of 200 tons. An Oswego house has an interest in the propeller.

At Maumee City, O., two propellers of 350 tons each.

At Truago, Mich., a large steamer of 225 feet keel, for Capt. Whitaker.

At Detroit, a large steamer, for Mr. Newberry, another for Capt. Gager, and a third, of the largest class, for Capt. Randall.

At Palmer, Mich., a propeller for Capt. Esterbrooks.

At Newport, Mich., a steamer for the Messrs. Wards, and the frame of another but smaller boat for the same firm, to run between Detroit and Port Huron.

At Godrich, C. W., or vicinity, a propeller.

At Milwaukie, a barque and brig, of large tonnage, 300 each. One of these vessels is nearly planked up already, and will be down with a cargo of wheat as soon as the straits are navigable.

At Depere, W. T., a large sized schooner and a yatch of 70 tons.

At Chicago, a large brig or schooner, for Capt. PARKER, late of the Indiana.

At St. Catharines, C. W., a brig, and at the mouth of the Genesee river, a propeller, for a Rochester company.

Making, in all, ten steamers, twelve propellers, and twelve sail vessels—thirty-four in all.

As yet there is not one acre in one hundred of the tillable land in the new states and territories which is under cultivation. In view of these facts, can there be any doubt that we are to have powerful competitors in growing grain, wool, beef and pork; and hence should study every possible means of lessening the cost of producing crops in Western New York? Let those that have sons, who wish to prosper in the world by profits to accrue from rural labor, see to it, that their knowledge of the science of agriculture shall be such, as to make every day's work on the farm, *tell to the very best advantage.* It is the waste of labor, and the needless loss of its fruits, which operate so disastrously on thousands of honest men, as to keep them poor all their days. It is a sad mistake for any laboring man to neglect the science of keeping property.

COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—These Libraries do not, as a general thing, contain a fair proportion of books on rural affairs. It is true, the agricultural literature of this country can not boast of having achieved much; nevertheless, there are a few very valuable works which ought to be in every Common School Library in the State. The "American Shepherd," by L. A. MORELL; and Mr. DOWNING'S "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," and Landscape Gardening, have elicited high commendation, and discuss, in a fitting manner, subjects that should be studied by all. The authors are both New Yorkers, and we know no better way to enlist the best talent in the State in the service of its great agricultural interest, than to take a decent notice of those that really do confer on the farming community a substantial benefit. "The American Poulterer's Companion," by C. N. BEMENT, should not be overlooked in this connection.

KEEPING PORK.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator states that his mode of salting pork is as follows. He cuts and packs the same day it is killed, using Turk's Island or rock salt. He scalds and skims the brine till perfectly pure; then boils and pours it upon the meat boiling hot. This mode is affirmed to take away the tough and stringy qualities of the meat, to render it brittle, and improve its flavor.

THE best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprize and intelligence—without this, lime, bones, guano, or other manure, will be of little use.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Notes From S. W.

DR. LEE:—One of our best Pennsylvania German farmers, who has bought some half a dozen farms, with the products of a single farm (in wheat and clover seed,) complained to me the other day, that in spite of the green crop of clover, plowed into his wheat fallows, the wheat heads grew shorter and more shrunken every year. He said that for a long time he had resisted the vulgar notion that plaster, "wore out the land," but that he now "*began to believe it.*" What, said I, will you now give a bad name to a substantive manure, which for the last twenty years has enabled you to grow rich on wheat and clover, because its services can no longer make up for the *indiscriminate waste* of every other inorganic constituent of the soil?

When I hear a farmer say that plaster does his land no good, I can readily conceive that the previous crops of plastered clover, turned into the soil, have already fixed as much sulphate of lime therein as the crops need; and that a further application is money and labor lost. When I learn that his wood ashes have been sold to the pedlar, that he keeps but little farm stock, sells or wastes his straw, and takes no pains to make or save organic manures, so far from feeling a sympathy with him in his condemnation of plaster, I am only led to marvel that this simple mineral has so long, by virtue of its two-fold operation, rendered available both the inorganic treasures of the earth and the organic constituents of the air, for the benefit of vegetable structure. I have often suspected that it was almost solely to the exhaustion of the phosphates in the soil, that we should attribute the deterioration in our wheat crops. The Pampas of South America and the battle fields of Europe have been gleaned of the bones of beasts and men, to furnish phosphate of lime to the wheat fields of England.—Animal bones contain about half their weight in this precious substance, without which no wheat can be grown: yet, until the present season, I believe, not a single bushel of crushed or calcined bones, has ever been applied to the soil in wheat growing Seneca. No attention has been paid to the saving of urine, poudrette, or other manures, rich in phosphates. With us, plaster and a green crop of clover is expected to do all.—When this fails, the great miasmatic west is looked to, as the Elysian Atlantis, where a regular system of borrowing every thing and returning not even seven per cent., may be carried on, until long suffering nature cries, hold!!

THE VALUE OF INDIAN CORN.

IT is undoubtedly in the path of agricultural wisdom, to follow England in the growth and cultivation of wheat. But that same Providence which has given England the cereals, turnips, and grasses, to flourish in a cool, moist climate,

and moderately fertile soil, has also given us, to make up for our hot, dry summer, and scanty herbage, the *omni* precious Indian corn. The potato rot in Ireland could hardly produce a greater famine there, than a total failure of the Indian corn crop in America. As the potato in Ireland, is the *tartilla* of Central and South America—the corn bread and hoe cake south of the Potomac, and in the great west. Destroy the corn crop of the South, and you strike at the life of man and beast there.

As more than 77 per cent. of the grain of Indian corn is a fat forming element, and the whole bulk of the stalks and leaves are a nutritious fodder for cattle, I can hardly conceive the possibility that there is a farmer in Seneca county so obtuse to his own interests—so dead to the great lessons which nature teaches him—as to neglect, in our climate, the culture of Indian corn. Corn is a gross feeder, no matter how gross the manure, if well worked into the soil, the crop revels in its decomposition. Not so with wheat; crude manure often enfeebles the stalk by a forced growth, and diminishes the grain. Yet the wheat fallow is always well tilled, and in season, while the field of Indian corn is generally neglected. It is the Cinderilla in our family agriculture. 'Tis true that on the great bottoms of the western rivers corn may be grown comparatively without labor; but on our compact soils every farmer can, by the aid of crude manures, or vegetable matter, so far ameliorate a few acres, as to get the maximum yield, at a very little more expense than on the unhealthy western bottoms. As to a bad corn season, in our climate, I have often heard it complained of, but it certainly has never existed in fact, for the last twenty years, in this county! In our gardens, at least, corn laughs at a drought, and surplus water is never known there.

MULDER, LIEBIG, AND PETZHOLDT.

Some of the disciples of Mulder demur stoutly to the doctrine of Liebig, that the atmosphere, alone, can furnish ammonia sufficient for the nutrition of plants. In proof of it, they quote Liebig, to prove that a pound of rain-water contains but one-fourth of a grain of ammonia; hence, say they, the minute quantity in the air above a field of grain must be far from sufficient to supply nitrogen to the growing plants.

I would ask, are not the nightly dews much richer in nitrogen, in the form of ammonia, than rain-water? Mulder's theory, that ammonia in the soil serves as a medium to fix the oxygen of the air into putrifying substances, proves no more against the aerial nutrition of plants, than does Petzholdt's theory, that the importance of the ammonia, and carbonic acid, from decomposing matter in the soil, is "nothing compared to the value of the inorganic product, fixed in the same soil by the same matter, when thoroughly decomposed."

I take it that the one theory may be reconciled with the other, well enough for every practical farming purpose, since both writers advise the husbanding of manures, with a view to the saving of all their constituents, organic and inorganic. I, myself, cannot but feel that Petzholdt goes a little too far.

But apropos of dew: at New Utretch, on Long Island, last fall, I asked a farmer how he was enabled to grow his fine crop of Indian corn? "I hoe it early in the morning," said he, "before the dew is off." The only reason this man could give for so wise a practice, was that his father did so before him. I felt no wish to substitute philosophy in the mind of this simple man, for that faith in tradition which has done him such a service! S. W.

Waterloo, Jan. 9, 1846.

Circular.

Civil Secretary's Office,
Montreal, Dec. 27, 1845.

Ed. Genesee Farmer—*Sir:* Her Britannic Majesty's Government, being desirous of obtaining authentic information relative to the disease which this year has attacked the Potato crop in Ireland, and other parts of the United Kingdom, and which is understood to have first made its appearance in North America, I am directed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of this Province, to request that you will, as soon as may be consistent with the object in view, return to me answers to the following queries.

1*st.* Were the Potatoes in your country generally attacked by a disease which destroyed or impaired the substance of the root, in either of the years 1843, 4, or 5?

2*d.* Did the Potatoes which were sound, when dug up, remain sound, and were any means of avoiding the corruption of the root, after it had bad been taken out of the ground, found effectual?

3*d.* Was it found that Potatoes and other Vegetables or Grains planted in ground where diseased Potatoes had been grown, were attacked by the same disease?

4*th.* Were any means of preventing the recurrence of the Potato disease in successive years found effectual?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble serv't,
J. M. Higginson.

Will not some of our readers answer the above inquiries?—Ed.

Onondaga Cut Stone.—We observe that Mr. Robbins, 100 Buffalo st. is agent, in this city, for this stone—which is quite equal, if not superior, to any other in market. Many prefer it to the Lockport stone. They can be brought here by railroad during the winter—a fact which enables the agent to meet all orders promptly.—*Dem.*

For the Genesee Farmer.

Yates County Farmer's Club.

Ed. Gen. Farmer—*My Dear Sir:* The friends of Agriculture have formed in this county a Farmer's Club.

The plan is to hold semi-monthly meetings, for dissertations, conversation, &c. At our meetings we have a short lecture, on some subject chosen by the speaker himself—after which the subject thus treated of, is made the subject of conversation—all the members who desire participating therein. It is not a debate or discussion, but a familiar conversation, in which all reserve is thrown aside, and yet in which the utmost decorum and gentlemanly conduct is observed. For instance: at the last meeting one of the members, (having two weeks previously announced his subject,) read a dissertation on the properties and uses of Vegetable Mould.—After this, the Club spent an hour or more in talking the subject over, and in giving the result of experience in cultivating different kinds of soil, as well those in which humus, or vegetable mould, was predominant as those where it was not. Many interesting facts were elicited and much valuable information gained.

After this, another lecturer was appointed—his subject announced—and the Club adjourned at about 9 o'clock, having spent the evening to the apparent satisfaction of all present.

At a previous meeting, the Club took up the subject of Rail-road transportation of produce, and came to the conclusion, and thus resolved, to ask the Legislature, at is present session, to pass an Act compelling the Rail-road Companies between Buffalo and Albany to carry *live stock, fresh provisions,* and the *products of the dairy, at all seasons of the year, at reasonable rates,* and that the State relinquish all toll to itself on these articles, when thus transported on the Rail-roads.

The interests of Western New York were thought intimately connected with this subject.—But I am making this article too long. I designed merely to call the attention of yourself and readers to the organization of the Club and its plan, hoping that the farmers in other counties might see the advantages of such Clubs, and follow the example of the Farmers of Yates county.

I have thought I would attempt a kind of condensed report of the conversation at the meetings of our Club, for publication. I am satisfied it would be very interesting and highly useful.—Perhaps I will try my hand.

I am yours truly, D. A. Ogden.

Penn Yan, Jan. 13, 1846.

Pearls are found in rough oyster-shells.—How strange! Why were they not placed in a cologne bottle?

To love our neighbor as ourself would soon convert the world into a paradise.

Cisterns.

Many farmers might conveniently, and with great advantage, furnish themselves economically with an extensive and permanent supply of water, when otherwise deficient, by constructing cisterns. Where they have compact clay land, no further preparation is necessary for ordinary use for stock, than to excavate to a sufficient size; and to keep up the banks on every side, place two frames of single joice around it near the top and bottom, between which and the banks heavy boards or plank may be set in an upright position, reaching from top to bottom. The earth keeps them in place on one side, and the joice prevents them falling in. They require to be only tight enough to prevent the clay from washing in. No appreciable quantity of water will escape from the sides or bottom.—We have had such an one for years without repairs or any material wasting of water. This should be made near the buildings; and the rains, carefully conducted by the eaves-troughs and pipes from an extensive range, will afford an ample supply. For household purposes, one should be made with more care and expense, and so constructed as to afford pure filtered water at all times. These may be formed in various ways, and of different materials, stone, brick, or even wood; though the two former are preferable. They should be permanently divided into two apartments, one to receive the water, and another to be used as a reservoir to contain such as is ready for use. Alternate layers of gravel, sand, and charcoal at the bottom of the first, and sand and gravel in the last, are sufficient; the water being allowed to escape from the bottom of the former into the latter, through the several layers mentioned, will be rendered perfectly free from all impurities, and furnishes the purest water in the world. Some who are particularly choice in preparing their water, make use of filtering stones, but this is not essential to securing a choice article. Occasional cleaning may be necessary, and the substitution of new materials will at all times keep them sweet.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Save your Ashes—Not sell them.—Those that have good house ashes are informed that over one half of all earthy matter in potatoes is pure *potash,* from the lack of which most farmers lose from 50 to 100 bushels per acre every year. Suppose one has available potash enough to produce 140 bushels of this valuable crop per acre, and enough of every thing else that Nature uses to form potatoes to make 300 bushels. There the absence of this indispensable alkali will occasion a loss of 160 bushels. And yet in one ton of good potatoes there is but 12 lbs. of potash.—As we have stated in another article, 59 per cent. of the ash of corn stalks is carbonate of potash (pearlash.) Save the *alkalies* and give them to your hungry crops.

ELM-WOOD COTTAGE, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y. (Fig. 4.)

Rural Architecture.

ILLUSTRATED BY PLANS OF ELMWOOD COTTAGE.

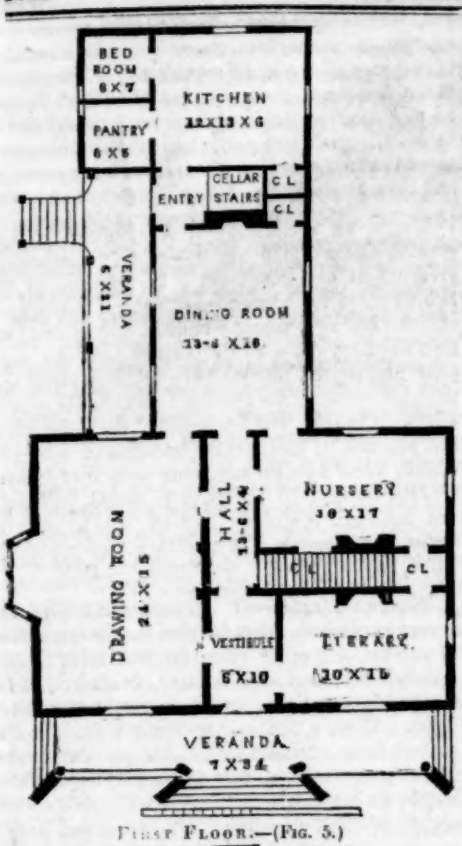
Editor Gen. Farmer:—Agreeably to request, I send you herewith the drawings, plans, &c., of a Rural Gothic Cottage which I built at "Elmwood,"—(the title with which my little Rural Home Farm, on Genesee-st., Rochester, hath been dignified,) the last year. After making up my mind to build, my first aim was to get up and adopt that *style* of cottage whose *expression* should most nearly and appropriately correspond with that of the *site* upon which I was to build. My next object was to combine simple elegance, an apt expression of purpose, and utility and convenience of arrangement, with economy of expenditure.—How far I have been successful in these particulars, I leave it for good judges to decide; as for myself, I see nothing, as yet, that I could wish to alter.

For several years I have taken a deep and lively interest in the study of Rural Architecture, and the modes of beautifying the homes of our rural population. And although in my researches and studies on these subjects, I have consulted Loudon, and most of the standard writers, yet I have derived more interest and profit from Downing's admirable works on those subjects, than from all the others together; and I would here acknowledge my indebtedness to his suggestions and illustrations, for much of the merit of the cottage plan which I here present; and likewise to the skill and taste of Merwin Austin, Esq., the accomplished architect, who has with such facility taken my own crude notions and suggestions and brought therefrom such perfect symmetry of proportions, beauty of form, and elegance of expression, as the plans which he has drawn with so much taste and accuracy, most conclusively show. The spirited pencil drawing was sketched by Mr. Cleveland, an artist of promising abilities.

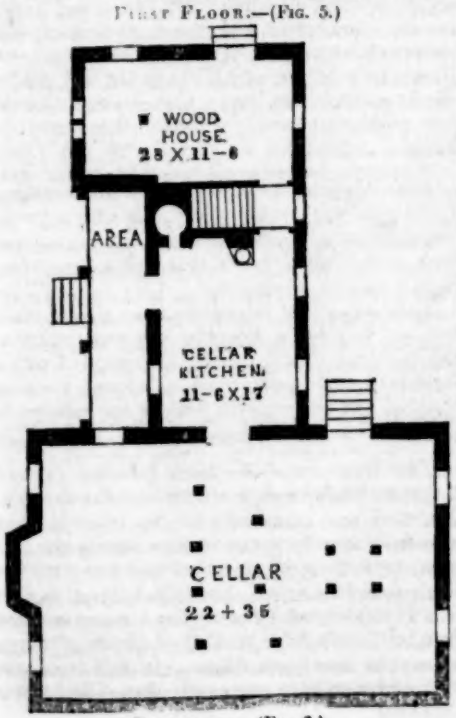
This cottage fronts the east—the view here given of the elevation, fig. 4, is from the south-east. It stands upon an eminence, about one hundred feet from the street, and has, as will be seen, large, fine, branching elms, and a number of towering poplars, in the back ground and at the right, which add not a little to the picturesque effect of the cottage itself. The site was chosen thus near the public road, because the ground was the highest and best suited for the purpose, and because of the fine large elms and other trees and shrubbery, which have, (the former, at least,) the advantage of a growth of some fifty years. It commands beautiful and picturesque landscape views in nearly every direction—including a fine view of a large portion of the city of Rochester, in the suburbs of which Elmwood is situated, a short distance west of, but in full view of the Genesee river and Mount Hope.

The *general contour* or outward expression of the cottage is, I think, in admirable keeping with the rural objects around it. I cannot better describe it than in the beautiful language of Downing, in speaking of a similar style of cottage. "It belongs to the class of neatly decorated, rural Gothic edifices, abounding in carved verge boards and pendant clustered chimney tops and irregular outlines. There is something indicating a certain license of architectural imagination, not to be precisely measured by the rule and square, or the strictly utilitarian view. Now a cottage of this class must not in any case, be erected on a bare plain, as in such a place all its picturesqueness would seem out of keeping, unmeaning and absurd. But let it be partially hidden, or half concealed by clustering foliage, assimilated, as it were, with nature, by the interlacing and intertwining branches and boughs around it, and of which its ornaments are in some degree a repetition, and we shall feel it to be in perfect unison with its situation. Whoever has seen one of these cottages, with its rich gables breaking out from among the intricacy of tall stems and shadowy foliage, will readily confess that he has rarely beheld anything more harmonious and delightful, than the charming effect thereby produced. Some one has truly remarked, that the architecture of our dwellings is most appropriate, when it embodies and breaths forth a *home expression*, a character to which we think the rural Gothic, with its quaint, independent, comfortable, and extended air, seems fully to lay claim."

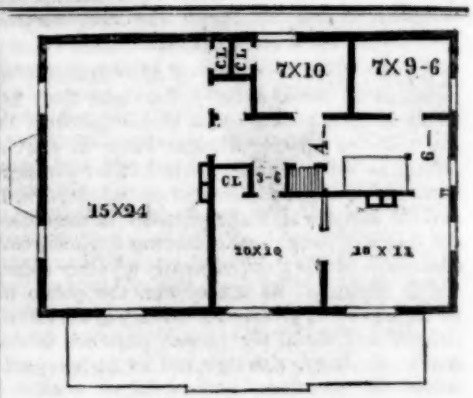
But as to *details*.—The main building is 38 feet front, by 25 feet deep, with a rear addition one story high above the basement, and 34 feet deep by 20 feet wide, (including the side veranda,) with a wash kitchen and wood-house underneath, opening out nearly on a level with the ground, owing to the slope of the back-ground. The height of the first story in the main building is ten feet in the clear; second story, eight feet, excepting where the pitch of the roof reduces it to about six feet, only in the room from which the front gable projects, which is full height. The front veranda is about 7 by 34 feet, with steps in front and at either end, and lattice ballusters between. The vestibule is lighted by glazed panels in the front door; and light is thrown into the back hall through the glazed door between it and the vestibule, and through a like door between the hall and dining-room. The drawing-room or parlor is 15 by 24 feet in the clear, besides the bay-window, which is 2 1-2 feet by 3, making the drawing-room 17 1-2 feet wide across the centre; this room, and also the vestibule, are neatly corniced, and the latter has a handsome rosette, in the centre of the ceiling, from which is suspended a hall lamp. The pleasant bay-window is designed to look out upon a pretty flower-garden on the south of the house, and the view from the rear window will be most charming by converting a portion of the rear veranda (upon which it looks,) into a conservatory for plants; it will also make the view through the windows of the dining or living room, into it, very pleasing and agreeable. The neat, pleasant little library (10 by 15 feet,) is my favorite room, and may be used for a reception or sitting room, when not needed for more secluded purposes; it has connected with it a convenient closet or recess for books or other uses. The nursery, (10 by 17 feet,) is also a convenient room, in a quiet retired portion of the house, with a large closet opening into it, under the stairs. The chamber stairs pass up between the library and nursery, with a door at the foot, and one between the hall and vestibule, so that the stairs can be made secluded for private use or accessible for more public purposes, as circumstances or convenience may require—and will answer for both front and back stairs. The doors, and all of the wood-work in the first story of the main part, and in the



First Floor.—(Fig. 5.)



Basement.—(Fig. 6.)



Chambers.—(Fig. 7.)

dining-room, are painted with two good coats and then oak-grained and varnished; the window sash are grained in like manner; the balance of inside wood-work including chambers, &c., painted three good coats. The dining or living-room (13 1-2 by 16 feet,) is connected by doors with the parlor, nursery, and hall, at one end, with a china closet at the other, and opens into an entry, from which you pass out doors, into the kitchen, or down cellar. The kitchen (12 by 13 1-2 feet,) is separated from the dining-room by two doors, in order to prevent the steam and unpleasant odors of the cooking operations from penetrating other portions of the house. The kitchen has connected with it, a china closet, pantry, and servant's bed-room.—The chamber over the front part, it will be seen, contains six very pretty bed-rooms, with suitable closets, steps to the attic, &c. All the inside walls and ceilings plastered with handsome hard-finish, and the casings, doors, &c., finished in the appropriate gothic style.

The outside is covered with sheathing of pine boards, one inch thick and ten inches wide, tongue-and-grooved together, and nailed vertically to the frame, and the joints covered by strips or battens, three inches wide. In speaking of this kind of covering, Mr. Downing says:—"We suggest this mode as a variation, as it makes a very warm and dry house, and the effect is good." The outside is painted four coats, of a mellow shade, and smalted two coats with best lake sand. The cluster chimney-tops are constructed of bricks cut into shape for the purpose. The glass in the windows are cut dimonding. The large gothic window in the front gable opens down to the floor, through which you pass out of the chamber on to the balcony over the porch to the front door.

I have been thus minute in giving the details, so that any one can judge of the style of finish and convenience of arrangement which may be obtained at a comparative small price. The whole expense does not exceed $2,300. I contracted to have every thing furnished and finished complete for something less than that sum.

Yours with respect,

THOMAS H. HYATT.

Elm-wood, Jan., 1846.

In connection with the foregoing description of *Elmwood Cottage*, we give below the conclusion of a Report made by a Committee of the State Agricultural Society (to whom the plans and elevations of Elmwood were presented,) at its recent annual meeting in Albany:

The public mind cannot be too strongly imbued with the principle that good taste is perfectly compatible with strict economy. And the Committee would therefore recommend that premiums be offered for single plans, as well as for series of plans of buildings suited to the condition of our rural population.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. HYATT, for his acceptable present.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. NOTT,
GEO. GEDDES,
E. P. PRENTICE, } *Committee.*

Albany, Jan. 22, 1846.

Potato Flour.

At the October sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a letter was read from M. Clerget, giving an account of his discovery of the mode of Making Potatoe Flour of such a quality as to be in every respect fit for panification. M. Clerget's letter was accompanied with several samples of his productions in the different stages of the process. Among them are two specimens of the flour, of nearly a yellow color, which represent, we understand, the potato in its natural state, divested, however, of the essential oil, and useful for various purposes of domestic economy, although not so fit for panification as the flour obtained in an advanced stage of the process. There are three samples of pure white flour; one in powder, the other two granulated, in which state the flour will remain good for several years, if kept in a dry place. M. Clerget states that when this flour is mixed with that from wheat, in the proportion of cent per cent., and made into bread in the ordinary way, it is exceedingly wholesome and nutritious, and cannot, by the taste, be distinguished from pure wheaten bread. This we can believe, for we have eaten bread made in the same proportions of wheaten flour and potatoes boiled and reduced to a pulp, and found it even more agreeable than that made from the flour of wheat exclusively. Bread thus made, however, is not agreeable when it has been kept two or three days, whereas, according to M. Clerget's statement, that which is made from an admixture of his flour with that of wheat, in equal proportions, is much better when stale than pure wheaten bread. He estimates the saving by this mixture at from 40 to 50 per cent., but this appears to us to be an error, for the potato flour cannot be sold to the public with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer at less than two sous per pound. Taking wheaten flour at four sous, two pounds of bread made of the mixed flour would cost six sous instead of eight, which does not give a saving of 40 to 50 per cent., although it certainly does effect a very important saving. We need not observe that the mixed bread contains less gluten than that of wheat only, but we are by no means certain that an excess of gluten is favorable to nutrition. M. Clerget is of opinion that if gluten be added, which is practicable in various ways, very good bread may be made with two-thirds potato and one-third wheat flour, and in this case the saving would be enormous. He informs us also, that if the potato flour made by his process be mixed with the flour of rye, which by itself is difficult of panification and digestion, a very nutritious and agreeable bread is made. This is a valuable part of his discovery; for in France nearly two-thirds of the rural population are compelled to exist on rye bread, as being so much cheaper than that of wheat. By the admixture of potato flour, there would be a saving of outlay, and a gain in nutrition. It was stated at the Academy, that a company had been formed at Paris, for the manufacture of potato flour by M. Clerget's process, and that the same progress towards carrying it out upon a large scale had been made in London.

When we consider that Agriculture is the great business of the nation—that its successful prosecution depends upon a knowledge, in its followers, of the principles of natural science—and that *our* agriculture stands in special need of this auxiliary aid—we cannot withhold our surprise and regret, that we have not long since established professional schools, in which our youth might be taught, simultaneously, the principles and practice of their future business of life—on which, more than on any other branch of industry, the fortunes of our country, moral, political, and national, essentialy depend, and by which, under the blessing of Providence, we virtually "live, move, and have our being."—*Buel.*

Winter Dairy.—If farmers, who have easy access to market, were to raise larger quantities of carrots, and other roots for their milk stock, with a view to a winter dairy, I am confident they would obtain a profitable return for their labor. With a sufficiency of such food, and a pint of Indian meal to each cow per day, cows that "come in" in the autumn, (which they should do for a winter dairy,) will give a rich supply of milk all winter, and the cream, under the management of a skilful dairy-woman, will produce butter of fine appearance and flavor.—Fresh made butter, of this character, will always secure a quick sale, and a higher price than the best quality laid down in June or September.—*Stone's Address.*

For Wounds in Horses.—While writing, I will give you the following recipe for a preparation to cure wounds in horses. I have never seen it published, and if it is new to you, perhaps it may be of service:

Take one gill of turpentine, two gills of whiskey and one egg. Beat the egg well, and mix the three together. It should be applied with a feather or swab, twice a day. It keeps a wound healthy, and prevents its healing too rapidly.—For its efficacy I can vouch.—*Cor. Alb. Cult.*

The Drought.—We learn from the interior the most discouraging accounts of the drought. Many of our merchants, in the interior, have advanced largely to the farmers during the past season, on their wheat crops, and there has not been sufficient water since the harvest to flour it. If old winter shuts up the streams without rain, an incalculable amount of inconveniences, to say the least, will follow. In this town, the wells on the hills are mostly dry.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

The Art of Painting.

Compounding Colors.—White is considered as not only a principal color in painting, but the base or foundation of all light colored paints.—White lead is the principal white in use, though a more delicate white, called *flake white*, is used in ornamental work. Several common colors known as lead color, slate color, &c., are produced by mixing lamp black with white lead in different proportions. A small quantity of Prussian blue, finely ground and added to white lead, constitutes the common sky blue. Minute quantities of blue and yellow added to white, produce the delicate pearl color, so much in vogue for parlors and halls. Straw color is produced by the addition of a little chrome yellow to white: and pea green by the addition of Paris green. A beautiful light purple, or peach blossom color is produced, by adding to white lead, small quantities of ultramarine blue, and drop lake. It is needless to specify the exact proportions of the ingredients in these compounds; the only rule being to add the coloring ingredients in minute quantities, till the required color is produced. The most common color for floors, is composed of white lead and yellow ochre, in about equal quantities by weight, with the addition of one ounce of red lead to each pound of the mixture. In painting carriages or ships a great variety of compound colors are used, a few of which may be here noticed. The best black is composed of lamp black and Prussian blue. A dark green consists of a mixture of chrome green and Prussian blue. A brilliant plum color is produced by a mixture of lamp black and vermillion. Olive color is produced by mixing lamp black and chrome yellow. A brilliant orange color is produced by mixing chrome yellow and orange lead —(a pigment similar to red lead, but more refined.) A stone brown is composed of lamp black, yellow ochre and Venetian red, equal parts; the addition of white to this compound reduces this color to a drab, or a light stone color. A mixture of lamp black with Venetian red, constitutes the chocolate color. A bright rose color, which is much used in ornamenting, is composed of white lead and drop lake. As a general rule, the colors should be mixed with oil and ground seperately, before being compounded, or mixed together; but should not be diluted any more than is required for grinding, until the color is perfected.—*Scientific American.*

Advantages of White Paint over Black.—Black being a color that absorbs nearly all the sun's rays, any object painted black becomes much hotter when it is exposed to the sun than if it had been painted white, or some light color. A decisive instance of the truth of this fact occurred in the case of H. M. ship Excellent, of 98 guns. This ship was moored east and west, by bow and stern moorings, consequently the starboard side was always exposed to the sun, both in summer and winter; in this situation her sides were painted in the usual manner of a ship of war, black and white, the greater part being black; this latter portion, on the starboard side, it was found impossible to keep tight; for as soon as one leak was stopped another broke out. At length it was suggested that painting her a lighter color might be of service; this was done; the leaks ceased, and they did not afterwards reappear. This occurred in an eastern port, but the injurious effect of black paint must be much greater in tropical climes, where the rays of the sun are much more powerful.—*Boston Cult.*

A New Material for Roofing.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, through the communication of a 'Mechanic,' that a new method for roofing houses has been invented by two gentlemen of that State, which is more durable than shingles, slate, or tin, as brilliant as glass, fire proof and water proof, red, blue, green, or any other color that may be desired; a non-conductor of electricity, a reflector of heat, cheaper than tin, lighter than slate; being vitrified, it is almost indestructible by time or weather, and so easily put on that the largest roof can be covered in a single day, if desired. It requires very little descent; a roof covered with this material may be made as flat as any tin roof without the least danger of leaking. Nothing short of actual violence will injure it. Should it come into general use, our cities will outshine the Kremlin of Moscow. When a house with a slate roof is on fire, the slates fly so that firemen are in great danger should they come near it, but this article, having passed through the fire in the process of manufacture, is not liable to this objection; its durability is such that it will last as long as the house.

Working about Right.—The progress of improvement cannot fail to equalize the conditions of mankind, whatever its opponents may say to the contrary. The English farmers now complain that they cannot hire laborers so cheap as formerly, and the consequence must be a reduction of the rents, while the facilities of carrying their produce to market are still increasing. The rich landlords begin to find themselves more dependent on the laboring classes, than they have been hitherto willing to admit.—*Scientific American.*

A New Feature in Cattle Shows.—At the recent Agricultural Fair in Burlington,(Vt.) a Mr. L. Chase presented for premium three pretty female children, two and a half years old, born at a birth. The committee on Household Manufactures awarded him $14—which was voluntarily contributed by the old bachelors present, who said they considered him a legitimate object of charity.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Oneida County Ag. Society.

Editor Gen. Farmer:—Our Agricultural Society held its Annual Meeting, on the 8th inst., at Trenton. Considering the day, which was stormy, there was a large attendance. The following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the year 1846:

DOLPHUS SKINNER, of Deerfield, *President.*

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Squire M. Mason, of New Hartford;
Henry Rhodes, Trenton;
David Utley, Western;
Calvary Wetmore, Vernon;
Horatio Seymour, Utica;
David Gray, Marcy;
Eli B. Lucas, Kirkland;
John J. Knox, Augusta;
Henry B. Bartlett, Paris;
Pliment Mattoon, Vienna.

Cor. Secretary—John P. Burgett, of Utica.

Rec. Secretary—Benj. N. Huntington, of Rome.

Treasurer—William Bristol, of Utica.

Managers—Israel Denio, jr., of Rome; Lucius Warner, Vernon; Chauncey C. Cook, Kirkland; Lewis Benedict, Vernon; Lewis Eames, Lee.

Premiums were awarded on 66 bushels, 56 54-60 bushels, and 41 9½-60 bushels Winter Wheat per acre: 34 bushels, and 28 40-60 bushels Spring Wheat, per acre: 89 bushels, 79 bushels and 48 lbs., and 75 bushels 12 lbs. per acre of Indian Corn: 63 bushels 27 lbs., and 63 bushels 9 lbs., per acre of Barley. Premiums on Root Crops, &c., were awarded at the same meeting. B. N. H.

Rome, Jan., 1846.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Inquiry.

Editor Gen. Farmer:—Can you, or any of your correspondents, give the manner of raising Sun-Flower Seed—the average crop per acre—the weight per bushel—and also the amount of oil that is usually obtained per bushel?

By answering these inquiries, in the next number, you will much oblige the undersigned, and perhaps many other subscribers.

Yours, &c. Amos P. Granger.

Syracuse, Jan. 24, 1846.

Remarks.—The above was received during the absence of the Editor, and just as our paper was being put to press. Will some correspondent who is acquainted with the subject, favor us with an answer to the inquiries of Mr. G., in time for our March number?

Boquets.—The New York Herald states that between $500 and $1000 were expended for *boquets* at a private *soiree* recently given by a resident in Park place in that city.

We are glad to hear this. A large portion of the superabundant wealth of "Gotham" must be spent upon luxuries, and certainly none so innocent or so beautiful as flowers.

There is yet hope for the New Yorkers.

State Agricultural Society.

The Albany Journal of the 21st ult., says:—"The following persons were this evening elected officers of this Society for the ensuing year:

JAMES M. SHERWOOD, Auburn, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

1st Dis.—R. H. Ludlow,		5th Dis.—R. Jones,	
2d "	A. Bockee,	6th "	J. R. Speed,
3d "	E. P. Prentice,	7th "	H. S. Randall,
4th "	T. J. Marvin,	8th "	L. F. Allen.

Luther Tucker, *Recording Secretary.*

J. B. Nott, *Corresponding Secretary.*

J. McD. McIntyre, *Treasurer.*

Hon. Alfred Conkling, Ami Doubleday, George Vail, Ambrose Stevens, John Miller, *Executive Committee.*

The Committee recommended Auburn as the place for holding the next Annual Fair.

The Executive Committee are yet to pass upon this recommendation, but it will doubtless be carried out."

The subjoined article was intended for the Horticultural Department, but overlooked until after that portion of our paper was arranged:

Grapes.

On the last day of December, we saw beautiful Isabella Grapes sold in this city, by H. N. Langworthy, Esq. of Irondequoit. They were as fresh, in appearance and flavor, as when picked from the vine—and, we think, even better. They were sold readily at one shilling per lb.

Every farmer can raise the hardy native grapes as easily as he can tomatoes, if he will but go about it. It is a great luxury to have grapes, and particularly of one's own raising, at this season of the year. We should like to see every garden in the country enriched with grape vines.—We will endeavor to give an article on the subject, in a future number.

Mr. Langworthy is a tasteful and experienced Horticulturist, in the fruit and vegetable departments particularly—and we would be glad to have him communicate some of his exprience through our pages. P. B.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Apples.

We have never known better specimens of apples in our market, than during the fall and winter of 1845. The labor bestowed in grafting and cultivating good fruit, for the last five years, is beginning to develope itself—and the time is not far distant when poor, common apples, as well as other poor fruit, will not be found amongst the fruit growers of Monroe County. The Northern Spy is justly a favorite; it keeps well and has blended just sweet and sour enough to make the best apple we ever saw.

The Red Canada is next best with us; and the Swaar, Spitzemberg, Yellow Belle Flower, York Pippin, and Holly Apple. Who, we ask, wants better fruit? We have them all, and are there with content—for this time, at least. W.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BY P. BARRY.

Further Remarks on the Culture of the Pear.

In our last number, we presented a few general remarks on the Culture of the Pear, by way of stimulating Farmers and Fruit Growers to bestow that degree of attention on the subject which its importance justly claims from them.

We now offer a few practical suggestions that may be found servicable to some who may lack both experience and suitable books of reference on these subjects. The Pear is a noble fruit. We deem its culture of great importance to every land-holder in this country; and we shall therefore exercise diligently, our humble efforts, in commending it to general attention, and in diffusing the most essential information connected with it.

Soil.—The Culture of the Pear need not be confined to any *one*, or even *two* particular kinds of soil. We have seen it grow and flourish on a great variety of soils. Cold, wet, as well as dry, sandy locations, are two extremes that should always be avoided. Where a choice of soils is attainable, a deep loam, with a dry subsoil, is, as a general thing to be preferred. All sorts of Pears will not flourish equally well on the same soil. The habits of the tree and the character of the fruit, of many kinds, require peculiar locations and qualities of soil to perfect them—some requiring a colder, others a warmer, some deeper, others lighter soil. The experience of Pear growers in this country is as yet too limited to make such discriminations to any extent worthy of explicit confidence.

There may be cases, but they are very rare, and only when persons possess but a small garden or limited plot of ground, where none but moist cold soil can be had. The remedy here is to plant the tree nearly or quite on the surface of the ground, and raise the earth in the form of a hillock around it. This method is frequently resorted to where the subsoil is bad or unsuitable.

Choice of Trees and Culture.—Trees intended for standards, or orchard culture, should be propagated on seedling Pear stocks, and should not, to succeed well, be more than two years old from the inoculation, and about five to seven feet high.

The roots of the Pear, as is well known, are but sparingly furnished with fibres, except they have been frequently transplanted. Hence the necessity of transplanting them while young.

Pear trees of large size may be successfully moved if proper care has been previously taken to produce an abundance of fibrous roots—by pruning or shortening the large feeders or woody roots—by a method we shall presently allude to.

This transplanting large trees, however, is only necessary in this country where a tree happens to be in the way, or in an unsuitable place, or under some peculiar circumstances. Standard trees in orchard culture may be planted twenty-five to thirty feet apart.

The Pear is one of the most durable fruit trees we cultivate. A Pear orchard will live and produce abundantly, with little care, through three or four generations of men. The most remarkable Pear tree we have heard of, on this continent, not for its age however, is said to be in Vincennes, Illinois. We remember seeing an account of it communicated through "Hovey's Magazine," a few years ago, and it is mentioned in "Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees." It is said to be about 40 years old: in 1834 it yielded 184 bushels of Pears, and in 1840 it yielded 140 bushels.

The old *Stuveysant Pear*, now standing in the upper part of the City of New York, is said to be upwards of 200 years old. So when a man has planted a Pear tree he has made a permanent improvement—one that will not only endure while he lives, but ages after him.

Such a Pear tree as the one just alluded to at Vincennes, would be quite a respectable legacy in this part of the country, equal to an annuity of at least $200 per annum.

Root Pruning is a comparatively new, but entirely successful method of arresting the luxuriant growth of fruit trees, and inducing fruitfulness. It is particularly applicable to the Pear, many varieties of which, if left to their natural course, would not bear for a great number of years. Mr. Rivers, a distinguished English Nurseryman, has practised this operation extensively and with perfect success. In the fall of the year, November, he digs a trench around the trees, a foot and a half deep,—(the distance from the tree should be proportioned to its size,)—and cuts off the ends of the large roots with a sharp spade. This he practices annually, supplying manure abundantly at the ends of the roots. This he says facilitates the thinning and gathering of the fruit, makes the gardener independent of the natural soil, and renders trees of fifteen or twenty years growth as easily removed as a piece o furniture. In the March number of the 6th volume of this paper we spoke of this operation, and gave a figure of a root pruned Pear tree, as grown by Mr. Rivers in the pyramidal form. We recommend the matter to persons who have unproductive fruit trees, but would suggest great caution—better to err in pruning too little at first than too much.

Grafting or Budding on the Quince is a a process resorted to for the purpose of dwarfing the growth and causing early fruitfulness. Its advantages are bringing it into popular favor in this country. Many of the finest gardens in America. in the vicinity of Boston, are well

stocked with trees of this kind. It is practised extensively in France and Belgium, where immense quantities of trees are thus grown. It requires, however, considerable experience to propagate in this way successfully. As many kinds, such particularly as are naturally hard and gritty, will not do well on the Quince, while others, for instance the "Duchess d'Angouleme," and many others of similar character are much improved by it. Trees grown in this way are peculiarly adapted for small gardens, they may be planted eight feet apart, thus enabling the proprietor of limited grounds to enjoy a great variety of sorts. Besides the fruit is easily gathered and is not exposed to the severity of high winds, so frequently destructive to crops of large fruit particularly. But the great object is their early and increased fertility. The author of the "New England Fruit Book" says:—"In the spring of 1840, we inserted a graft of the "Cabot" (Pear) into a dwarf stock, which was but one inch through at the butt, and in the fall of 1841 it bore from twelve to fifteen Pears." During the past season we have had a a large number of trees bear abundantly only three years from the bud.

In propagating on the quince, budding is much preferable to grafting. Stocks should be chosen about as thick as a man's finger, and the bud should be inserted as low as possible, low or lower than the surface of the ground.

In transplanting the trees to the place where they are intended to bear, they should be set so that the point of union between the Pear and Quince should be at least an inch below the surface. The soil for Pears on Quince stocks should be deep and somewhat moist. The most advantageous, convenient and beautiful form to grow these trees in, is the conical, or as the French term it "*quenouille.*" It is produced by allowing the trees to branch from the bottom and grow up in the form of a cone or pyramid. Where they are not naturally disposed to throw out side branches, they should be cut back in order to effect that object. The regular form of the tree must be preserved by thinning out superfluous branches and cutting back those of irregular growth.

The following figure represents a tree grown in this manner. Another consideration of some consequence in connection with this mode, is, the trees are easily transplanted. The quince, unlike the Pear, forms large masses of fibrous roots. We have removed trees of this kind, the past season, when in full bloom, that produced a fine crop of matured fruit. This could hardly be done with any other tree, and to some would appear almost incredible. One objection is frequently urged against these trees, which is, that they are short lived. They will not of course endure as long as the Pear would on its natural stock, but if placed on suitable soil, and carefully attended to, they will endure at least one life time. But this objection is of little account when we consider how easily they are replaced. We have before us a letter from one of the most distinguished Amateur Horticulturists of America, who says, in speaking of the Pear,—"There are great advantages to be derived by placing the Pear on the quince, and when well managed, they attain a good old age.—I have trees of Glout Morceau, that bear me a barrel of fruit each, and promise many years to come. This variety succeeded remarkably well on the quince."

Fig. 4. *A Pear Tree, trained in the Conical form.*

Those who desire more comprehensive and explicit information respecting culture, and the names and qualities of varieties, must purchase a standard work on the subject. The descriptive catalogues of many nurseries are to be had gratis, and will afford considerable aid in making selections. We shall, now and again, present figures and descriptions of *first rate* sorts. The Bartlett, figured below, is a magnificent fruit.

Bartlett or William's Bonchretien Pear. (Fig. 5.)

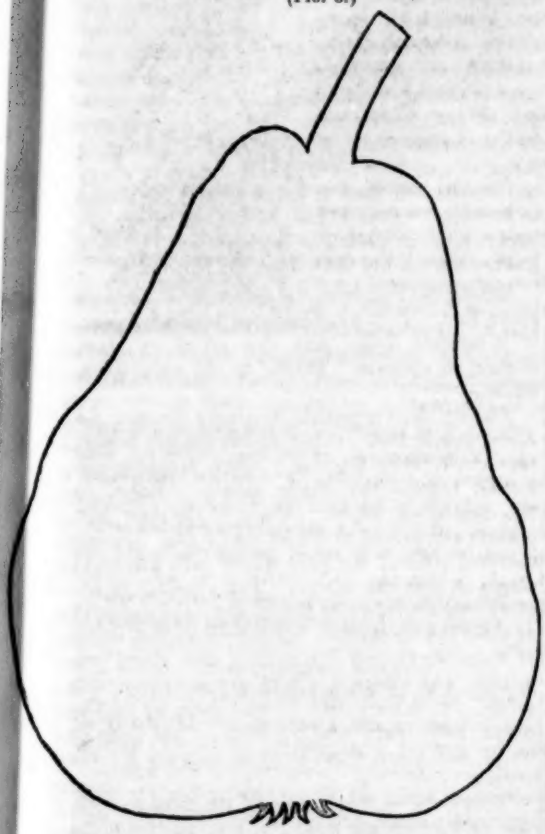
In the eastern states, particularly around Boston, the Bartlett is as popular as the Virgalieu is with us—indeed, it is there considered almost perfection itself. It is always difficult to find good trees of this variety in the Nurseries, so great is the demand for them. This is not strange, considering its many valuable qualities.

It is very large, beautiful in appearance, and delicious. The trees bear very young. Last summer we had beautiful specimens from grafts only two years old, but they were set in a large tree. It is not extensively cultivated in this section yet, but we hope it will be. We saw, last season, very fine specimens that were raised in the garden of Chas. M. Lee, Esq., of this city. It is an English variety, but is said to ripen better here than in England. It was imported to this country some 40 or 50 years ago.

Fruit—irregularly pyramidal in form, very large—3½ to 4½ inches in length, and 3 to 3½ in diameter at the widest part. *Skin*—smooth, pale green, becoming clear yellow when fully mature—generally spotted and sprinkled with a light russet, with a tinge of blush on the sunney side. *Stalk*—about an inch long, very stout and fleshy, inserted in a very shallow cavity.—

Calyx—large and open; basin very shallow, scarcely sunk at all; segment quite large.—*Flesh*—white, fine grained and melting—juice very abundant, highly perfumed and delicious. August and September.

(Fig. 5.)

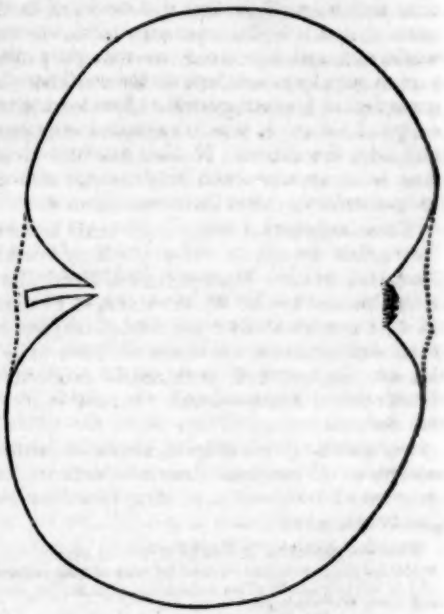


Laquier Apple. (Fig. 6.)

Three or four years ago, we first saw the Laquier, in Perrinton, at the house of Gideon Ramsdell, Esq., who has a very extensive orchard, and many fine varieties. Since that time we have propagated it pretty extensively. A short time ago, a few specimens of it were presented us by H. Fellows, Esq., of Penfield. From one of these we took the above outline drawing. Mr. Fellows seems to be familiar with the history of its introduction to Western New York. He informed us that it was brought from Lancaster, Pa., by Col. Antis of Canandaigua, in the early settlement of the country, some 40 or 50 years ago. It was, at that time, a popular fruit among the Dutch inhabitants of Pennsylvania. It is a very handsome, high flavored fine Apple, and should have a place in every good collection.

Fruit—medium size, flattish and considerably furrowed. *Skin*—smooth and glossy, mostly covered with a clear red. *Stalk*—short and rather slender, inserted in a rather deep cavity. *Calyx*—closed in a deep, wrinkled basin. *Flesh*—white, crisp, and very juicy. *Flavor*—high and pleasant. It is in eating from November to May.

(Fig. 6.)



A Horticultural Society.

We understand that a few gentlemen recently held a meeting in this city, to take some preliminary steps towards the organization of a Horticultural Society. We were not present, in consequence of the time appointed for the meeting being changed, and we were not apprized of the change until within a few minutes of the stated hour—and then we happened to be engaged.

We do not exactly know what was done, but have been informed that committees were appointed to call a general meeting of the friends of Horticulture some time this or next month, and to prepare a constitution and other matters for that meeting to act upon. We wish the movement every success. A Horticultural Society in our region, if properly organized and managed, as we trust the proposed one will be, must be productive of vast benefits to the whole community. Farmers, merchants, mechanics—*all* will derive advantages from its influence, and we hope all will come forward promptly and interest themselves in its establishment and future success.

It might be deemed presumptuous in us to offer any suggestions thus in advance, as there are, among those who have embarked as leaders in the matter, older and wiser heads, by far, than ours. But the wise heads do not always rule—

more frequently the *cunning*, and it is against this that we would respectfully urge great vigilance to be directed.

We could refer to similar societies that have been split to atoms by designing, selfish spirits, being allowed to insinuate themselves into the management and control of their affairs. We trust that no such persons will be found in this society; but it would be strange indeed if there would not, and it will only be acting a prudent part to guard against them in time. There is a great deal in beginning *right*. No structure can or will be durable, that is not based on a sound and firm foundation. Neither can any society long exist, or accomplish its purposes, with any radical error or defect in its organizotion.

These suggestions bring to our mind an excellent article we saw in "Hovey's Magazine" for Nov. last, on the "Management of Horticultural Exhibitions," by Dr. W. W. Valk, of Flushing, L. I., a gentleman who has a splendid Horticultural establishment, and whom we know to be an honest, high-minded, enthusiastic promoter of Horticultural Improvement. In the course of his communication he lays down the following rules, which, in his opinion, should regulate *all* societies. We present them now, believing that they may be suggestive of some important ideas to our committees:—

First.—Competition should be invited in offering inducements for the production of such subjects as will materially add to the attractions of an exhibition, and further the *advancement* of the science.

Second.—Independent of their attractiveness, all subjects should be in season, or, with those who have the conveniences, capable of being forced out of season.

Third.—The number or quantity required should be consistent with the means usualy at the command of all ordinary establishments; that is, for the sake of the exhibition and for competition, as large as can be produced conveniently,—not larger.

Fourth.—The quantity or number should be arbitrary in all cases, that all should be equal in their respective classes.

Fifth.—Those properties or qualities which the society estimates the highest, in every article exhibited, should be distinctly made known, so that exhibitors may clearly understand what they have to aim at in the cultivation of their productions.

Sixth.—There should not be permitted any competition in two classes with the same articles, or subjects of the same genera.

Seventh.—Dealers or nurserymen should not be allowed to exhibit in the same classes with amateurs, nor amateurs with professed gardeners. Each should compete separately.

Eighth.—The premiums for nurserymen should only be large enough to indicate the superiority of one over another, because they *already* have an interest in showing their productions.

Ninth.—The premiums should be large or small, according to the known difficulties of cultivation, or preparation for exhibition.

Tenth.—The premiums should be numerous or otherwise, this point being regulated by the presumed number of competitors who are able to exhibit.

P. S. Since writing the above, a call for the general meeting we alluded to has been handed in. We regret to see that an earlier hour was not fixed upon, so as to give our Horticultural friends in the country an opportunity of being present. We hope, notwithstanding, that as many as can possibly will attend.

Floriculture.—The Rose.

One of the most prominent features in the progress of Floriculture, now, and for the past year or so, is the unusual attention bestowed on *the culture of the Rose*, and the production and diffusion of new varieties. Many of these are splendid almost beyond conception. Those known as Bourbons and Hybrid Perpetuals, particularly, are great favorites. The French florists have produced immense numbers of new varieties, of both these classes, and our nurserymen in this country have been prompt in importing them, so that they are within the reach of every one who has the taste to cultivate, and the means to purchase. Both classes mentioned above are hardy, and, by judicious management, produce flowers abundantly from June till November.

Among the Bourbons the *Souvenir Malmaison* ranks first. It is a magnificent cupped flower, of a delicate blush, and like all of its class, blooms in clusters. Price, in the catalogues, $1,50.

Among the Perpetuals generally known, *La Reine* stands first. It is a superb cupped flower, rose color, very fragrant; when properly cultivated blooms the whole season. Price, in the catalogues, $1,00. Many of the new perpetuals are priced at $2,00 and 2,50. During the past season, we paid $2,00 cash for small plants of both the above. The *Noisette* is another beautiful class of Roses, not quite so hardy as those just mentioned, but sufficiently so, many of them, to endure our winters with slight protection, and where they will not stand out with safety. It is very easy to take them up in October, latter part, and pot them or put them in boxes, and place them away in a cellar for the winter.

This class includes some of the most remarkable of the new and beautiful productions of the day. The celebrated *Chromatella* or *Cloth of Gold*—deep yellow, unique and splendid—considered one of the finest roses in the world.—*Solfataire*—saffron color, quite remarkable. It is a fine grower, and the flowers are large and double. Among the class called Austrian Briars, (Rosa lutea,) is the *Persian Yellow*. It is as perfectly hardy as the common single yellow—very double, and of a rich deep yellow. It is one of the most rare and popular of all the newly introduced roses. Price, in the catalogues, $1,50 to $2,00,

In ornamental gardening, *climbing Roses* are essential and beautiful objects, for covering walls, trellis work, arbors, &c. Among these the *Prairie Roses*, a magnificent class originated in our own country, stand pre-eminent. The old favorite, the *Single Michigan Rose*, is the parent of this beautiful class. We believe there are now some 18 or 20 varieties produced, named, and cultivated. *The Queen of the Prairies*, one of the first, is superior still to any of them we

have seen. The *Baltimore Belle* and *Perpetual Pink* stand next, and those who cannot afford the whole collection should procure these at least.

This is really an invaluable class. They are hardy, of strong rapid growth, large rich foliage, and the flowers are produced in immense clusters of 10 to 20 flowers and upwards in a single cluster or corymb. Besides, their blooming season is ten days to a fortnight after the June Roses are gone—which is a very desirable point. See article on the culture of this class in another place.

Acknowledgements.

Our thanks are due to our friend Mr. William Dalzell, of Irondequoit, for beautiful samples of several varieties of Apples. Among them are Talman's Sweeting and Holland Pippin, the largest and finest we have ever seen.—We measured some of the latter that were 12 inches in circumference, and as perfect, in form and color, as they possibly could be. Mr. Dalzell's orchard is on the very shore of Lake Ontario. Some years ago, before it came into his possession, it was much neglected; but is now, under his careful and judicious management, in a healthy and productive state. The location for fruit growing is unsurpassed: the peach can be grown in great perfection. We hope Mr. D. will avail himself fully of his advantageous position.

We are also indebted to H. Fellows, Esq., of Penfield, for samples of several fine varieties—among them are Laquier, Cabashea, Black Detroit, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spitzemburg, Peck's Pleasant—supposed to be—resembles it strongly, and if not, it is quite as good—and what he calls "Glostenbury Seek-no-farther"—a reddish, streaked, conical shaped apple, slightly furrowed—form somewhat similar to an Esopus Spitzemburg. The flavor is rich and agreeable, and it keeps well till April. It is larger, and, we think, superior to our common and well known Seek-no-further. Mr. Fellows is an intelligent and enterprising fruit grower: he has an excellent apple orchard as well as other fine fruits, Pears, &c., and is now actively engaged in correcting the names of his varieties and enlarging and improving his collection.—We hope his example will have a good influence.

James W. Sibley, Esq., of this city, has presented us with fine specimens of Vandervere and Hubbardson nonsuch Apples—both first rate orchard fruits, and worthy of extensive cultivation. We are indebted to Mr. Sibley for many favors of a like kind, during the past season.—He is an enthusiastic lover of fine fruits. We wish he could find it convenient to retire from mercantile business, and devote himself wholly to a pursuit that seems so congenial to his tastes.

Reader, how many subscribers will you obtain for the current volume of the Farmer?

From Hovey's Magazine for Dec.

On the Cultivation of Prairie Roses.

All details of experiments carefully made, are instructive; and they are interesting in proportion to their successful results. Few persons, comparatively, are aware of the great beauty of the hybrid Michigan roses, or of the facility of their cultivation. They delight in an eastern exposure, on a light, rich, well-worked soil, with an abundance of most nutritious diet. I cannot better recommend their culture than by giving you the results of an experiment of my own, with a single plant of the "Queen of the Prairies."

Early in the spring of 1844, I purchased at auction a slight sprig of that variety, potted and in bloom. As, however, upon examination, it proved to be covered with red spiders, I then plunged the pot in an out-of-the-way corner of my garden as of no value. In May of that year, I cut it to the ground, washed it carefully, and transplanted the root to a warm border, where it has since remained. That season it made two shoots, some seven or eight feet high and of great strength. During the winter these were laid down and slightly covered.

Last spring, those two shoots, shortened to six feet, threw out, through their whole length, lateral branches, from twelve to fifteen inches long. At the end of each lateral there was a cluster of blossoms of great size and beauty, giving me, on the whole plant, over forty clusters. They commenced opening in June, were all very large and perfect, continued a long time, and were greatly admired.

Early last spring, the plant threw up two strong, vigorous shoots, which have continued their growth, with the utmost luxuriance, to the present time. They now measure over twenty feet in height, and are of corresponding size and strength.

After the blossoms had all matured, I layered the old shoots, and all new ones except the above two, carefully slitting the old wood on the under side, below each lateral, which I retained.—These have thrown out an abundance of roots.

In addition, therefore, to the original plant, with its two shoots of, to me, surprising growth and vigor, I have now some twenty-five smaller plants for distribution among my friends. This is the second year's product of a plant which has paid its way many times over in its beauty and its highly ornamental character.

Charles Robinson.

New Haven, Nov., 1845.

We trust the experiment of our correspondent, Mr. Robinson, will induce every one to cultivate the Prairie roses; not only the Queen, but the others, of which there are now fifteen or twenty, and some which are fully equal, if not superior to the former. Everybody who owns a foot of ground should plant at least one of the Prairie roses, and more if they have room.—Ed.

NEW SEED and IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

GENESEE SEED STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 10, *Front-Street, Rochester, N. Y.*

The Subscribers respectfully announce to the public, that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, of all sorts—*Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, &c. &c.*

They intend to have always on hand, a complete assortment of all the articles wanted in this line by the Farmer and Gardener. No pains will be spared to procure articles of the best quality. No seeds will be offered but such as are undoubtedly fresh and genuine—raised in the best establishments of this and foreign countries. The implements will embrace all the newest and most approved kinds, from the best manufacturers in the country.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., will be furnished to order from one of the best establishments in the country—the well known Mount Hope Nurseries.

The principal conductor of this establishment has had many years *practical experience* in the business, in Rochester; and being well known to a large portion of the agriculturalists of Western New York, the undersigned hope, by devoting constant and careful attention to the management of their business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Farmers and others interested, are requested to call at the Genesee Seed Store.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1846.

ROCHESTER WOOLEN MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

B. F. SMITH,

Selye Buildings, Mill-Street, Rochester, N. Y.

The proprietor of the above establishment having had the experience of seven years' connection with the firm of *Goulding and Smith*, Worcester, Mass., and having every facility for procuring all improvements in the various articles of WOOLEN MACHINERY, used in the manufacturing districts, flatters himself that he will be able to supply the demads for this kind of Machinery, to the entire satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He will manufacture to order, CARDING MACHINES, for manufacturing and custom work; *Jacks, Broad and Narrow Looms, Picking Machines, Gigs, Nappers and Brushers, &c.*

He will also furnish to order, MACHINE CARDS, SHEARING MACHINES, (broad and narrow,) *Reeds and Harnesses, Shuttles and Pickers, Comb Plate and Card Cleaners, Picker String and Lace Leather, and Manufacturers' Findings.*

Grain Bags.—The subscriber has a large lot of Grain and Flour Bags on hand, for sale at *reduced* prices.

Now is the time for all to supply themselves, as *they must be sold.* To be had at E. Watts' Hardware Store.

JAMES H. WATTS.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1846.

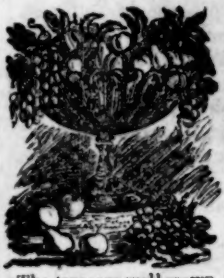
Straw Cutters, *of all the most approved kinds,* used in Western N. Y., for sale cheap, by

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.
No. 10, Front-st.

Clover and Timothy Seed—For sale at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 10 Front-st., Rochester.

Feb. 1, 1846. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that their present stock which they offer for sale the ensuing Fall of 1845 and Spring of 1846, is the finest ever grown in Western N. York, and unsurpassed in quality by any establishment in the country.

The collection of fruits comprises the most esteemed varieties of the Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, Grapes, &c.

The trees are well grown, thrifty, and beautiful, and have been propagated with such care as to ensure correctness.

All are warranted genuine as represented.

Pear Trees on Quince Stocks for DWARFS and PYRAMIDS, can also be furnished of the finest varieties. These will bear the first or second year after transplanting, and are beautifully adapted to garden culture.

3,000 fine thrifty young trees of the famous New American Apple; the "Northern Spy." are also on hand.

STRAWBERRIES—All the fine new esteemed varieties, including Stoddard's new Alpine.

Also a large and fine collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, (including a quantity of splendid *Standard or Tree Roses*, 3 to 6 feet high; Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, Double Dahlias, &c.

Our new descriptive catalogue will be sent *gratis* to all post paid applications.

Trees and Plants will be packed in the best style, and shipped to any port or place that may be designated.

☞ It is for the interest of purchasers that they forward their orders now, without delay, that they may be executed in proper season. Address

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1845.

FARMERS, CURE YOUR HORSES!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED

GARGLING OIL.

An Invaluable Remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distempur.*

Also a valuable Embrocation for diseases of the Human Flesh.

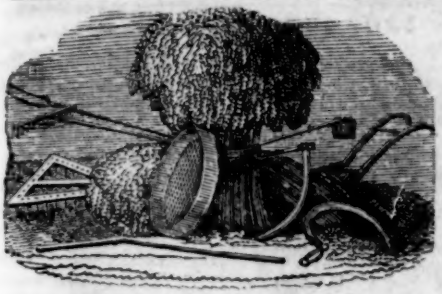
Since the virtues of the Gargling Oil have become so extensively and favorably known to the farmers of the United States and Canada, as a curative oil in diseases of animals, and as a consequence, its demand becoming great—there has not been wanting those whose cupidity has suggested to them that if they could concoct something as nearly resembling in appearance as they could guess, with any thing for a name, they might urge it upon unsuspecting customers as a substitute for the true Gargling Oil. The proprietor would therefore caution those who purchase to be sure the name of G. W. Merchant is blown on the side of the bottle. All others are an attempt at imitation, and are therefore an imposition.

For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

☞ Sold at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE, and by Druggists and Store-keepers in the United States and Canada.

Corn Shellers!—A first rate article, price $10, for sale at No. 10, Front-st. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Wanted, at the Genesee Seed Store, 500 bushels Timothy and Clover Seed, for which the highest cash price will be paid by the subscribers. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.



ROCHESTER SEED STORE,
AND
WARE-HOUSE FOR FARMING TOOLS.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of B. F. SMITH & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by JAMES P. FOGG, who will continue the SEED and TOOL business, at the old stand on his own account.

B. F. SMITH.

January 1, 1845. JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. B. F. Smith, in the SEED and IMPLEMENT business, will continue the business as heretofore at the Rochester Seed Store on Front street, nearly opposite the market.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedsman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crosman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers; while those varities of foreign growth, which experience has shown are the best, such as Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Brocoli, all the varieties of Garden and Field Tournip, Scarlet Short-Top Raddish, Scarlet and White Turnip-Raddish, Dwarf and Early Peas, with Twenty choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, have been imported by the subscriber from the long established house of R. WRENCH & SONS, of London.

FIELD SEEDS.

RED and WHITE CLOVER, TIMOTHY, BARLEY, Seed-Corn, Italian and Siberian Spring Wheat; Early June Potatoes, Marrowfat and other Field Peas, Rye-Grass, Orchard-Grass, Lucerne, &c. &c.

VEGETABLE GARDEN SEEDS.

A choice and select variety of PEAS, BEANS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, BEETS, CUCUMBERS, MELONS, RADDISH, SQUASH, Herb-seeds, &c.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The collection of Annual and Perennial FLOWER SEEDS, contains many new and choice varieties.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

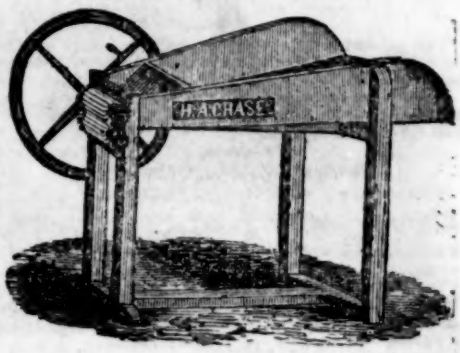
At the Ware-Room, adjoining the Seed Store, may be found an extensive and complete assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, embracing almost every tool used in the cultivation of the Farm and Garden.

SUPERIOR PLOWS.

The celebrated MASSACHUSETTS PLOWS, of three sizes, several hundred of these Plows, have been sold in Rochester, and vicinity, and have given entire satisfaction. Also, Deleno's Dimond Plow—Sub-Soil and Side-Hill Plows—The Gang-Plows—Two Horse CULTIVATORS, for working summer-fallows, and getting in wheat. Corn Cultivators, Root-Cutters, Corn-Planters, Drill-Barrows, Hoes, Shovels, Scythes and Snaths, Garden-Rakes, Corn-Shellers, STRAW CUTTERS, &c. &c.

Rochester, January 1, 1846. JAMES P. FOGG.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.



GENTLEMEN—I am now manufacturing and offering for sale, SANFORD'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER, *in the City of Rochester.*

Said machine was patented two years ago, and has this year for the first time made its appearance among you; and for cheapness, durability, and amount of work, I say it cannot be beat. It took the first premium at the State Fair, and at the Fairs of Onondaga, Wayne and Monroe Counties.

I now ask you to examine it, try it, and then buy it, if you please.

For sale at the *GENESEE SEED STORE*, No. 10 Front St., Rochester. H. A. CHASE.

Rochester, Nov. 1845.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recently witnessed the operation of "*Sanford's Perfect Straw Cutter*," sold by H. A. CHASE, of the American Temperance House, Syracuse, and most cordially recommended said Machine to all persons wishing to cut straw, hay, or stalks, for food to be given horses or cattle. Simple in its construction, least liable to get out of order by use, and for ease to the operator, and despatch with which the work is done, it cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any machine constructed for the same purpose that I have ever seen. Its operation is only to be seen to be admired, and the machine and its principle approved.

SQUIRE M. BROWN,

Elbridge, July 21, 1845. Prest. On. Co. Ag. Society.

MR. CHASE'S STRAW CUTTER.—The undersigned, officers of the Wayne County Agricultural Society, would express their commendation of the machine exhibited at our Annual Fair, by Mr. H. A. CHASE, of Syracuse, called "Sanford's Perfect Straw Cutter." We believe it is the best machine of the kind ever invented, and that its superiority and usefulness need only to be known to secure for it general adoption by our farming friends. Simple and substantial in its construction, and efficient in its operation, it performs its work in the highest degree of perfection, and is easily kept in repair. It cuts and mashes the straw, hay or stocks, in a manner termed by English husbandmen *chaffing*. Its low price brings it within the acquisition of every farmer, and we feel that it cannot be too highly recommended to the agricultural portion of our fellow citizens.

C. S. BUTTON, Newark, Pre'st.

D. KENYON, J. A. MILLER, } Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL E. HUDSON, T. HEMINWAY, } Ex. Com.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, Treasurer.

Palmyra, Oct. 2. 1845.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, NOV. 19, 1845—Mr. H. A. CHASE.—The Machine arrived safely, a couple of weeks since, and I have subjected it to a most thorough trial. You remember though we gave it the first premium at Utica,* I stated some objections to some of its details. I find I was mistaken. It cuts easier and faster, I think, than any machine with which I am acquainted. It takes one of my men but a few minutes to cut feed for six horses for a day.

Yours respectfully, HENRY. S. RANDALL.

[* Mr. RANDALL was Chairman of the Awarding Committee on this class of Improvements, at the State Fair, Utica.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester, Jan. 30, 1846.

The weather is unfavorable for trade, and there is nothing doing in our Market. No Wheat in market, and no transactions in Flour.

Our foreign exchanges (received by the Hibernia, the last arrival,) contain no definite or important intelligence from the English Markets.

Rochester Produce Market.

(CORRECTED FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.)

Wheat,	1,00 *a* 1,06		Pork, bbl,		10,00
Corn,		50	Pork, cwt,	4,00	4,50
Barley,	30	50	Beef, cwt,	2,50	3,50
Oats,	32	35	Lard, lb,	7	7¼
Flour,	5,25	5,50	Butter, lb,	12	
Beans,		88	Cheese, lb,	6	7
Apples,	25	50	Eggs, doz,	12	
Potatoes,	31	37	Poultry,	7	
Clover Seed,	6,50	7,00	Tallow,	6	7
Timothy,	1,75	2,00	Wool,		
Hay, ton,	11,00	12,00	Sheep Skins,	75	88
Wood, cord,	2,00	3,00	Green Hides, lb	3	7
Salt, bbl,		1,25	Dry "	6	7
Hams, lb,	5	6	Calf Skins,	5	6

New York, Jan. 27.

Flour and Meal.—There is not much doing for home use and the market is quoted at $5,62½ for Genesee. For shipment these is some inquiry at 5,50, and some shippers have been in market and taken about 3000 bbls. Genesee and Michigan at $5,56½ for England. There is also some inquiry for France, and we believe a samll sale was made.

Grain.—In wheat there is nothing doing. Corn is in considerable supply, and the sales are large including 15,000 bush. new Southern, part on private terms and part at 63½ a 64 cts. for distilling; 5000 do. South Jersey at 67½ cts. for export, and 7000 do Jersey at 68 cents.—*Tribune.*

Albany, Jan. 28.

Flour is sold at $5,75 *a* $5,87½ on Eastern orders. The receipts of produce continue as free as ever, and we have no change to notice in prices, except in Rye, which has declined and sells at 68½ *a* 69 cents.—*Citizen.*

Boston, Jan. 27.

Flour.—Market is more depressed and some sales of Michigan and Genesee have been made at lower rates. The transactions in Corn have been for yellow flat 68 *a* 70 cents, and white 67 *a* 68 cents; but few buyers at these rates.—*Courier.*

Western Markets.

Buffalo, Jan. 30.

We are constrained to renew this morning the almost stereotype phrase of "nothing doing," in relation to the state of our produce market yesterday, as it expresses the actual condition of trade, as well as a volume of comment. The sales of produce and provisions are confined to the requirements of the retail trade, without material change in prices. —*Courier.*

Detroit, Jan. 24.

There was a little improvement in the market yesterday. A few loads of flour of choice brands were sold as high as $4,50, though the greater portion in the market went at $4,37 *a* $4,40. Wheat is in demand at 80 cents. Pork remains at $4,25 *a* $4,50.—*Adv.*

Chicago, Jan. 20.

Wheat came forward yesterday 2,148 bush., which was taken at a market range of from 77 to 80 cents.

Flour—There is considerable coming from the country, which is taken at $4,50 *a* $4,62½ City mills, superfine, $4,37. The receipts of wheat for the week ending on the 17th, were 21,817 bush.—*Journal.*

Horticultural Society.

The friends of Horticulture are requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Rochester, on **Friday evening, Feb. 20th, at 7 o'clock,** to form a HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, should it then be deemed expedient.

MOSES CHAPIN, Wm. PITKIN,
L. B. LANGWORTHY, Wm. KIDD,
H. E. ROCHESTER, ISAAC HILLS,
J. H. WATTS, L. B. SWAN,
J. W. BISSELL.

To the Friends of the Gen. Farmer.

The Publisher gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to numerous Post-Masters and other prominent and influeential friends of this Journal, for the large number of subscriptions received during the past month. If those who have already so generously set the ball in motion will continue their aid, and others assist in the good cause, our subscription list will soon be such that we *can* and *will* give our patrons a journal worth more than many of the dollar papers devoted to the same subject. ☞ Send on your orders, gentlemen—remembering that a large list is what will enable us to give you "*the best* and *cheapest* Agricultural paper in the Union." (For terms, &c., see Prospectus.)

The Genesee Farmer.

VOLUME VII, FOR 1846.

The undersigned, having purchased the Subscription list of this valuable and popular Journal, would announce to its Patrons and the Agricultural Public, that such arrangements have been made for its future publication as will render it still more deserving the patronage of all friends of Improvement.

Each Number of the next Volume, (commencing in January, 1846, *instead of* SIXTEEN, *will contain* TWENTY-FOUR LARGE OCTAVO PAGES,—*will be printed on* NEW TYPE, *and* GOOD PAPER,—*and embellished with appropriate* ENGRAVINGS. The paper will make a handsome volume of about *three hundred pages,* suitable for binding at the expiration of the year. No reasonable expense or effort will be spared, but every proper exertion used to make it acceptable to the Farming community, by rendering it at once the *cheapest* and *best* paper of its *size* and *kind* in the Union.

Its Editorial Department will continue under the supervision of Dr. DANIEL LEE, its present talented and popular Editor. Its Horticultural Department will be conducted by P. BARRY, Esq, an experienced and practical Horticulturist.

Terms, same as heretofore—Fifty Cents a Year, *in advance;* 5 copies for $2; 8 copies for $3.

Now is the time to subscribe! and those who wish to do so, are requested to send in their orders as soon as convenient. Persons ordering the paper will please write plainly the name of the Post Office, County and State to which it is to be sent—and also state whether they have the January number. Post Masters, and other friends of Agricultural Journals, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the Farmer. Post Masters may enclose money at our risk. Address D. D. T. MOORE,
December, 1845. Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Editors will greatly oblige us by copying the above Prospectus; and to those who do so, we will send one or more copies of the Farmer, without an exchange.

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